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The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 62 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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LARGE STOCKS OF

B. C. P. W. **ASVAN**-Nervine Tonic,
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B. C. P. W. **SYRUP of VASAKA**
AND COMPOUND
Best remedy for colds, coughs and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist.)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from :—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ..	MOREA	10,811
9th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,, ..	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA ..	6,813
28th April ..	SOUDAN ..	6,696
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	6,813
1st June ..	MALWA ..	10,941
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
..	..	..
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June ..	NARKUNDA	..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
15th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
16th Mar. ..	VASNA ..	Busra via Karachi
17th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
21st ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug".	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra".	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depture.
Rangoon Maru	K. Doi	5 059	2 Mar	16th Mar
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3,639	2 Mar	19th ,,
Kobun Maru	H. Sugita	4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Takeda ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr
Kamakura Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr.
Genoa Maru.		6785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6028	14th ,,	27th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	15th Mar	20th Mar
Honolulu Maru.	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru	....	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru	S. Hinokuma	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr
Andes Maru	K. Takahashi	7,772	12th Apr	26th Apr
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	4,585	27th Apr.	11th May

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Whe the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or an portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-8-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,257-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,587-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 35 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE,
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djecja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.

INSURANCE

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	11,86,84,500
PAID-UP	,,	1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,37,15,428

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kasper & Co.,
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Adli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & 'LL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared	1921 ..	20%
Dividend declared	1922 ..	30%
Dividend declared previous	years—15—20%	

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor, Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per mensem Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1890.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Haed Office.
204, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot,, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An OFFICE CLERK with knowledge of Typewriting and Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6760

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert SALESMAN, having technical knowledge of Dyeing and Textile Chemicals. Experienced influential gentleman preferred. Salary and terms according to qualifications. Apply with references and testimonials to Box No. 9140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6761

WANTED—6 ladies and 10 gentlemen CANVASSERS to secure advertisements for our forthcoming book "Success in Life and Business," which shall be distributed free. Pay Rs. 150 per month. Must guarantee at least 30 full page advertisements each month. Apply "BUSINESS HOUSE," Karachi with 4 As. stamps.
A R6773

WANTED—A TYPIST, fair knowledge of Deshi Accounts preferable. Adaptability to all kind of general work. Write with testimonials in own hand-writing to P.O. Box No. 2038, Kalbadevi, before 20th March.
A R6769.

WANTED.—Commercially qualified and competent men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can invest Rs. 3,000 or more in 12 per cent. Pref. shares of the Company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat.
A R6743.

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a Mofussil Dispensary in the Kalahandi State on Rs. 60 per month, with free quarters. Actual joining expenses will be paid. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will have to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials and diploma will be received by the undersigned till 7th April, 1923. B. MAHANTI, Dewan, Kalahandi State. Dated Bhawanipatna, via Sambalpur B. N. R., Orissa, the 2nd March, 1923.
A15940

WANTED—An expert HOME-TRAINED ENGINE ROPE SPLICER for the most up-to-date rope plant at the Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. The Rope produced are of a very high class quality interstranded. Made from superior American and Uganda cotton only and the man appointed besides doing the splicing of all new ropes supplied will be in charge of them in working also. He will be required to inspect the Mills and Factories using these ropes, periodically to advise the users re the proper maintenance of the ropes and to report on their condition. A large number of lengths are already on the Fly Wheels of some of the best of Bombay and upcountry mills and it is essential therefore that the applicant should be able to join immediately.
A R6768

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

LOCKED GARAGES to let at Rs. 30 per month. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R6666

FLATS, comfortable and airy, MOTOR GARAGE, suitable for workshop, open space about 2100 square yards at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6614

TO BE LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLAT, all modern conveniences, latest sanitary fittings, electric light, fan and gas stove, very comfortable, moderate rent, Apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C R6770.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By private treaty to sell following properties. Elphinstone Road BUFFALO STABLE, with stalls 700 and 1 chawl, yards 9445, lease 99, renewable, Cadtl Road, BUNGALOWS, yards 6797. Pension Tax; CHISTI MANSION, opposite Grant Road Station yards 998 Foras land. Reynold Road JAHERA MANZIL, yds 973, lease 99, renewable. Apply to S. S. PARPIA, Agent, Don-tad Cross Lane No. 21 or Mr. B. D. Lam, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower,
G C15925

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose annas stamp. HAWAIB COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CORONA TYPEWRITER, in perfect condition, for sale, Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 9136 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N. R.6749.

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K3

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CHEVROLET 490, Model 1920, for sale. Owner going home. In perfect condition, complete with every necessary, three new tyres. Price Rs. 2,600 or near offer. Apply Box No. 9135, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6748

FOR SALE—ARIEL MOTOR CYCLE, 4½ H.P. fitted with Empire Side-car, complete with all accessories, tyres wind screen and hood, in excellent working order. Owner going for a car. Trial by appointment. Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply M. A. GHANI, Assistant Engineer, Back Bay House, Colaba.
JA R6767.

A few secondhand Cars at bargain prices DAIMLER 4 cyl. 30/40 H.P. Landaulette with carbide hd. lamp, spare rim, electric side lamp. DAIMLER 7 seater, Touring 4 cyl. 10/15 H.P. Completely overhauled and painted, new Rexine hood, Stephney and Lucas oil side and tail lamps. CLEMENT-BAYARD Landaulette 4 cyl. 12 H.P. with side and tail lamps and Stephney complete. STOREY 4 cyl. 20 H.P. Touring 5 seater, Dark blue, Cav lighting sets, electric head and tail lamps, rexine new hood and tools. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6636

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" —An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 to increase private business. Monthly Interest and Periodical Commission. Apply Box No. 9138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6759

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER with a capital of rupees Fifty thousand by a running concern doing business as Commission Agents and Importers of Textile Machinery Accessories and other goods. Write Box No. 9128 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6736

SPORTS.

KING'S INSTRUCTIONS for Racing Clients who followed King's Instructions on the last day of Bombay Races, 1923, made a PROFIT of 1,417 per cent. (one thousand four hundred and seventeen per cent.). Capital required was Rupees Twenty only. Why not make racing a profit as well as a pleasure? You can only do this by following King's Instructions. Applicable to all races. Write now, enclosing Rupees five, for the first lesson of the course of King's Instructions as advertised in all leading newspapers. Address: L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI

"CASTLE BRAND"

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Tel. No. 418. Bombay.
T

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. x 24"). Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Chapli with leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6634.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
Suit No. 4999 of 1922.

Premchand K. Motawalla vs. Bojoychand Seth.

Pursuant to the decree dated the 19th December, 1922, in the above suit and at the instance of the plaintiff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

One diamond ring.
One ring set with emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of bracelets set with diamonds and pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Eskine Road fish market, Coloba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Napean Sea Road, "Niskot" House, opposite to Sir P. Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet-tone iron frame Baby grand piano, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT "MOORLEY MANSION, ALTAMANT ROAD CUMBALA HILL.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, old satsuma and chinaware, marble and parian figures with pillars, rich, persian, English and Indian carpets, fancy brass and table ornaments, very richly carved, Kashmir sideboard and cabinets, electric table lamps and fans, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumb-waiters, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, corner wheetnots, one sweet-tone iron frame cottage piano, one phonograph, sewing machine, English ice box, rich oil paintings and water colours, engravings and oleographs, iron single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of C. H. M. Critchley, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th March, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
89 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET OR RANGARI MOHLA NEAR THE MASJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, the Receiver of the property appointed by the decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922 dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, 92 (ninety-two square yards) but found on actual measurement by the purchaser's Engineer to contain 93.06 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Collector's Old No. 29 Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey No. 1951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 13 and Street Nos. 68-70 and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the North by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ebrahim Oosman on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers
Bombay, 13th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH PERFUMERY TOILET SOAPS, ETC.,

On FRIDAY, the 16th March 1923 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A big lot of French perfumery including, Vaseline, Lanoline, presentation boxes of Perfumery, perfume bottles, metal boxes, tubes of roufe and eye brow pencils, toilet soaps, Glycodont' tooth paste big and small size Urethral syringes.

1 Electric fan 12th D. A. C.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time and sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MUSJID BUNDER WITHOUT THE FORT, OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Bhanji Meghji, the Mortgagee of the immoveable properties hereunder mentioned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Navibai widow of Khatao Vaghji, the Mortgagor of the said properties. Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in exercise of the power of sale vested in the said Mortgagee Mr. Bhanji Meghji in virtue of the terms and conditions contained in the Mortgage Deed dated 22nd day of June 1920 and executed by the Mortgagor Bai Navibai under the authority granted to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st, of June 1920, on Thursday, the 22nd, day of March 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together will all messuages and buildings thereon situate at Masjid Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (160 and 1/9 square yards) one hundred and sixty and one-ninths of square yards or thereabouts registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 755, 756, 756 and New No. 6481, Old Survey No. 2/500—499 New Survey No. 2566 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1583, Street Nos. 47 and 49 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Kessowji Jadavji, on or towards the West by a private passage appertaining to the said premises and beyond it partly by the property of the said Navibai and partly by the property of Vazmudin Abdul Hora on or towards the North by the property of the said Navibai and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ismail Chhotani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Masjid Bunder in the Sub-District of Bombay on the east side of the Shamji Hussaji Street (now called Samuel Street) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty square yards and eight-ninths of a square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751 New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499, New Survey No. 2566 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1582 and Street No. 45 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Navivahu on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hussaji Street on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Dharamsey and Pragji Dharamsey and Tulsidas Surji and on or towards the South by a private passage jointly belonging to the said Navibahu and others which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Navivahu.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER VESSELS AND AN INSURANCE POLICY OF A DECEASED HINDU FAMILY.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Keshrinath Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, sell by Public Auction the following ornaments and silver utensils, etc., such as:—

Guilt frame locket, gold vank, gold gopi, todas, gold bangles, rings, hair-pin, gold watch gold buttons, etc.

Pearl Ruth, Pearl Chain, etc.

Silver box, silver lotas, watka, bowl, basket, casket, inkstand, dabi, cigar case, silver tambia, thali, etc.

Insurance Policy for Rs. 1,000 of the Oriental Life Assurance Co.

The above jewellery is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE DIAMOND AND EMERALD NECKLACE.

By order of Messrs. Manubhai and Co., Attorneys for the party concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Multany Bherumal Chaitram, Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers. will on THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

One very valuable diamond and emerald necklace.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ART AND BEAUTY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 14, Queens Road opposite The French Motor Car Co., Chowpatty, Messrs MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction a rare collection of specially selected pieces of marble figures and busts with various subjects and Indian mythology, such as Vishnu Krishna and Laxmi. Also busts of Mahatma Gandhi in different styles, and Christ before Crucifixion. Also large size figures of four-seasons, life size figures representing Europe, America, Asia and Africa. Life size tiger and lion model. Busts of well-known persons. Full size electric hall lamps, pillars, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be printed and property is kept open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIRD WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
7 to 9 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE & Comic.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao
Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wed. 14th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
MRUCCHAKATIC.
Saturday 17th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHPALYA.
Sunday 18th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SHAPASAMBHRAM.
MANAGER,

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents
TO-DAY and THIS WEEK ONLY.
The latest super production
VALI-SUGRIVA
Produced by
STAR FILMS, Ltd.
AND
A picture-adaptation from the Ramayan-depicting the life of the mighty warrior VALI whom Rama first encountered on his mission of vindicating the truth.
Time and prices—as usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

LAST and Final instalment
OF
THE SERIAL SUPREME.
The Mysterious Pearl
Featuring
Ben Wilson and Neva GERBER.
Do not fail to See the secret of the Brass Sceptre.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Popular Prices.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 10—11—12.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
with
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
HEDIT JOHNSON
and COMIC.
Time and Prices as Usual

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday, 14th March 1923 (9 p.m. night)
MAYECHA POOT
(By Mr. Joshi, Author of VICHITRA LILA)
This Play will not be staged again.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"FRENCH LEAVE"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30:
PREMYSLAV,
The famous Polish Violinist.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-Day, 6-30, 8-15,
and 10 p. m.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
A picture that is crowded with humorous situations, with a mixture of pathos which makes it one of the most appealing productions yet screened.
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
featuring
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
THE KID'S JUST WONDERFUL
They called it
"TROUBLE"
BUT—YOU'LL FIND THREE SMILES FOR EVERY TEAR
"TROUBLE"
MORE THAN A COMEDY
MORE THAN A DRAMA

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
STILL ANOTHER GREAT MADAN ENTERPRISE!
Madan Theatres, Ltd.—have made Special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public, featuring
SANSONIA
the Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES.
These Special Thrillers will be known as the
MADAN-LUCIANO PICTURES
The Third of this Extraordinary Series
THIS WEEK
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
A Thrilling, Sensational, and Dazzling Picture, full of Romance and Dare-Devil Stunts.
Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon controlled by Madan Theatres, Limited.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
4th mighty Instalment
of the
Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Ordinary Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Ordinary Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.
Ordinary Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
From 24th March.
THE EVIL EYE.
This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown complete from the beginning.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GORIO, LIMITED.

beg to inform their numerous clients that, on and from 10th instant, their offices have been removed to:—

AHMEDABAD HOUSE.
(Next to Grant Hotel.)
BALLARD ESTATE.

to where all communications should be addressed:—

Telephone Numbers are changed as follows—
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1090.
DYES DEPARTMENT,
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1091.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT C.15944.

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPEES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

TENDERS.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 20 track miles of 50 lbs flat-footed steel rails with fish plates, fishbolts and dogspikes complete. Delivery C.I.F. Bombay, to be completed withing three months from the date of placing the order.

All the materials must be of Belgian manufacture but are to be, as nearly as possible, of British Standard sections and specifications.

Tenderers must state process of manufacture and submit an analysis of the steel to be used.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed and registered covers to the Undersigned on or before the 10th April 1923.

P. G. DAS, L.C.E.
Manager and Resident Engineer.
Morvi Ry.

Morvi, Kathiawar,
Dated 10-3-1923.
T A C15946

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of:—

(a) Rubber articles.
(b) Paints and Varnishes.

for a term of 12 months commencing from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924.

Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from, and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned, and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on the following dates:—

(a) On Wednesday, the 4th April, 1923.
(b) On Friday, the 20th April, 1923.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the following dates:—

(a) 27th March, 1923.
(b) 26th March, 1923.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 9-3-1923. C15945

AMUSEMENTS

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged.
Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Benefit Performance!
IN AID OF THE TILAK SWARAJ-FUND
on
Wednesday 14th March 1923 at 9 p.m.(S.T.)
Turungachya Darant
Saturday, 17th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI.
Sunday, 8th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4285 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of September, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. BHIKAJI MULCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Champagully, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SANKALCHAND UMAJI, of Bombay Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Champagully, without the Fort, (2) PUNAMCHAND UMAJI, residing at Bellary and (3) VANECHAND UMAJI, residing at Jawal (Post), in the Native State of Sirohi all three, until lately trading together in partnership at Admani under the name and style of Umaji Sakalchand...Defendants.

To,

The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the above-named plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs therefore pray that the defendants may be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 23,924-4-9 with interest on Rs. 22,618 at 6 per cent per annum from 1st November, 1921, till judgment costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of April, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15942

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1955 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V,rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O.VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Messrs. SURAJMAL KESARIMAL, a firm of Bombay Hindu Merchants, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Merchants and Shroffs, dealing in Cotton, Gold, Silver, Sovereigns, etc at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOOLICHAND DEVICHAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as a merchant at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff's claim from the defendant Rs 1,570-5-0 with interest thereon, the costs of this suit and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of June 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of June 1921.
Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C.15943.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 10

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—	...
" " to Continent		—	6,000
Futures at New York	May	—	30.65
" " "	July	—	29.81
" " "	Oct.	—	26·54
" " "	Dec.	—	26·00
Spot Cotton at New York		—	30.75
" Cotton at New Orleans		—	30.75
Futures at New Orleans	May	—	30.31
" " "	July	—	29.75
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality		—	...
Demand Bills		—	13 1/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		—	99 5/8
Do. Foreign		—	67 1/4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, 10th March, 1923.

Total in Sight	.. .. ..	93,51,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	.. ..	487,000
East Indian	.. ..	808,000
American	.. ..	2,639,000
Other	.. ..	287,000
Total Sales	.. ..	33,000
East Indian Sales	.. ..	3,000
Total Speculation	.. ..	...
" Export	.. ..	...
East Indian Export	.. ..	...
East Indian Stock	.. ..	62,080
" " Forwarded	.. ..	4,300
" " Actual Export	.. ..	...
" " Imports	.. ..	3,000
" " Speculation	.. ..	900
American Afloat	.. ..	76,000
East Indian Afloat	.. ..	43,000
Total Afloat	.. ..	2,29,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 10.

Banks 3 per cent — — —	58 1-2
Bar Silver Spot — — —	32 3/16
" " 2 months hence —	32 1/16

Closing tone of silver China buying Quiet.

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans — —	2 1/4
" 7 day March loans —	1 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARXET.

London, Mar, 10.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers — —	44
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers — — —	43/9
Australian Mar-Apl. Sellers —	48/6
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers —	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C,I,F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers —	46/3
Tone:—Easier,	
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Ors. —	1,695,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank — — —	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong — — —	£ 114
National — — —	£ 46 1/2
P. and O. — — —	£ 13 1/2
Eastern — — —	£ 5 3/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Apl.-Mar, Paid Pardening .. — —	...
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl, Sellers	£ 17 7/8
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton April-May. Sellers Quiet	17 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade — —	...
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Quoted	£9 3/8
FORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Sellers Easier — — —	£ 18 3/4

METALS.

English best Selected Copper —	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. — —	£ 72 3/8
Copper Braziers — — —	£ 93
Yellow Metal — — —	8 1/8
Hard Spelter — — —	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets — — —	£ 19 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90 — ..	£ 89 3/16
Victory Bonds 4 % — —	£ 90 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47 — —	£ 101 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 % — —	58 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% — —	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) — —	61 3/8
Govt. Securities 3% — —	36 3/4
4 per cent Indian Loan — —	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 3 4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17
Tone:—	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay —	1 /3

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers — —	26/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July. Sellers — — —	26/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers — —	26/10
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 12.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points lower in old crops and 12 to 20 points higher in New crops in New York futures. Liverpool was closed on Saturday. The market declined on General long liquidation. In reply to Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars inquiries their friends Messrs. Charles Stewart & Son cabled from Liverpool dated 9-3-23 as under:—

"We suggest that you buy New crops." Messrs. A Norden & Co., wired as under from New York dated 9-3-23:—

"Continue favouring buying."

In sympathy with a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 553 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May and declined to Rs. 552 on selling by Marwari operators and offices. Buying by Marwari jobbers caused same improvement and the prices touched Rs. 553½. A well-known Japan House sold heavily his offering being absorbed by Offices. Some Commission Houses also were sellers and the market after fluctuating within a range of rupees three closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 549½. F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 566 and fluctuated between Rs. 563½ and Rs. 568. A Commission House sold a few hundred bales. The Bazar closed at Rs. 563½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 493½ and gradually declined to Rs. 491 on selling by Offices. The Bazar closed at Rs. 490½. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 419 for March and Rs. 426 for May.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday with a moderate demand. We do not think the present reaction to go much further and would advise our friends to buy Broach at about present level.

To-day's tenders are as under:—

Fine M. G. Oomra Berar	700 Bales.
Fine M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	100 Bales.
Fine M. G. Oomra Central No. 2	500 Bales.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	Nil

Total tenders upto date are as under:—

F. M. G. Oomra Berar	6,600 Bales.
F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	500 Bales.
F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	2,600 Bales.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,000 Bales.
Total	10,700 Bales.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 551 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May and closed firm at Rs. 556 on free buying by Marwari jobbers and Bull operators.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 20 to 17 points down.

We have received the following cable dated the 10th instant from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

"General long liquidation absorbed by weekend covering."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar, 12th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach —	April-May	—	556
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	—	570
F. G. Bengal —	March	—	425
F. G. Bengal —	May	—	429 1/2
Fine Oomra —	March	—	497

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach —	April-May	—	549
F. G. Broach —	July-Aug.	—	563
F. G. M. G. Bengal —	March	—	421
F. G. Bengal —	May	—	427
Fine M. G. Oomra —	March	—	492
G. M. G. Southerns —	May/June	—	562

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab —	460	445	425	410
M. G. Oomra's No. 3 —	515	500	485	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1 —	545	530	515	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	530	515	500	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Mar. 1923.

Cotton — — — —	21,780 Bales
Wheat — — — —	7094 Cwts.
Linseed — — — —	13676 "
Rapeseed — — — —	8363 "
Gingellyseed — — — —	1490 "
Poppyseed — — — —	1.8 "
Groundnuts — — — —	8387 "
Castorseed — — — —	3375 "
Rice — — — —	1916 "
Myrabolams — — — —	1120 "
Cottonseed — — — —	19,566 "
Mowraseed — — — —	Nil "
Gram — — — —	1662 "
Jowar — — — —	3817 "
Masur — — — —	20 "
Barley — — — —	61 "
Bajra — — — —	1019 "
Coal — — — —	969 Tons

2 Days Total.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 12.

REPORT.

Bars Silver ready Rs. 83-5-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-1-9.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83-3-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 83-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

On B C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/16.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 508.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 548.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 538.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 148.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175½.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 318.
London Gold ready sh. 88-2.
London Silver ready d. 32-3.
London Silver forward d. 32-1.
Tone of silver:—
Steady, China bought, Sellers holding back.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON, TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dolls. 4.70-15/16.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 77.80.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 25.20.
Belgium Exchange:—Frc. 30.50.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 98.20.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 97000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84-12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 104.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
The Share market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 12

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile — — — —	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon — — — —	1 1 6
Tata — — — —	1 0 0
Elphinstone — — — —	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb. — — — —	—
Standard per lb — — — —	1 8 6
Century per lb. — — — —	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb — — — —	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb. — — — —	1 9 0
Textile per lb. — — — —	1 8 6
Phoenix — — — —	1 8 6
Pearl — — — —	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) — — — —	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) — — — —	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) — — — —	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203-5203	
Rachael per lb. — — — —	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb. — — — —	1 8 9
Pearl per lb. — — — —	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb. — — — —	1 9 3
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb. — — — —	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb — — — —	—
Kohinoor per lb — — — —	1 9 0
Pearl per lb. — — — —	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb. — — — —	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. — — — —	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb. — — — —	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb. — — — —	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. — — — —	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb. — — — —	1 8 0
Salita—	
Century per lb. — — — —	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. — — — —	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece — — — —	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece — — — —	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. — — — —	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. — — — —	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb — — — —	1 10 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. — — — —	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece — — — —	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece — — — —	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece — — — —	6 14 7
Hindustan per piece. — — — —	7 1 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece — — — —	7 4 0
Pearl per piece — — — —	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece — — — —	—
Kasturchand per piece — — — —	8 3 0
Bombay United per piece — — — —	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece — — — —	9 0 0
Spring per piece — — — —	—
E. D. Rachael — — — —	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th Mar. 1923

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic — — —	1-4 1/16
Bank Demand — — —	1-4 3/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s — — —	1-4 11/32
Fcs Demand — — —	510
American Dollars — — —	318
Hongkong Dollars — — —	174
Shanghai — — —	242
Japan — — —	152 3/4
Singapore — — —	175 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 12th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Basis Terms Ready	Ball. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	48 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 — —	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	48 0 0	7 2 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 75-25 —	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 70 0 —	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	73 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Black — —	71 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White — —	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts — —	72 0 0	14 12 0
Mowraseed — — —	8 8 0	8 12 0
Barley — — —	31 0 0	—
Castorseed — —	62 0 0	12 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 9	5 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May — —	7 5 6
Linseed May — —	12 14 6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr — —	—	29.919 inches.
Temperature of Air — —	—	81.1 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer —	—	74.9 "
Dew Point — —	—	70.9 "
Relative humidity of Air —	—	0.715 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) — —	—	1.9 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	88.6 "
Minimum temperature of Air	—	73.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		N,NNE,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnigt — —	—	151 mile.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.

S S Alberts Treves, Cats, Venice.
S S Marienfels, Volkmann, Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Mitsuki Maru, Iwaza, Kobe.
S S Indo Maru, Sakata, Kobe.
S S Sirsa, Fenn, Calcutta.
S S Shuja, Murch, Mauritius.
S S Freinfels, Clengh, Antiworp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Alberts Treves for Calcutta.
Steamer Domala for Antwerp.
Steamer Vusna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.

S S Alberts Treves:—The Venice S N Coy's Steamer Alberts Treves, 3167 tons, Captain C Caits, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

S S Marienfels:—The W & A Grahm Coy's steamer Marienfels, 4679 tons, Captain A Volkmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Mitsuki Maru:—The N Y K steamer Mitsuki Maru 2282 tons, Captain S Iwaza, will sail to-day from harbour for Koke, with a general cargo.

S S Indo Maru:—The O S K steamer Indo Maru, 3566 tons, Captain Y Takata, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S S Shuja:—The S M Coy's steamer Shuja 3112 tons, Captain J H Murch, will sail today from harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Frienfels:—The W & A Grahm Coy's steamer Frienfels 5941 tons, Captain J W Clengh, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Sirsa, 3877 tons Captain G P Fenn, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Monday, March, 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct Yokohama, 4720, M'Goa, 12/3 K N & Co.
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 16/3, Graham & Co.
5 Canara 3889 Rangoon 21/3 M M & Co.

Jetty Karagola 3647 Africa 21/3 M M & Co.
6 Circassia 4372 Glasgow 22/3 Graham & Co.
7 Anglo-Egyptian 4640, Barcelona N F, Graham & Co.
8 Nawab 3424 Kobe 15/3 M M & Co.
15 Aquileia 4201 Trieste 15/3 L Triestino Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485 Hull 17/3 S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Vasna 2043 Basra 16/3 M M & Co.
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 12/3 Graham & Co.
7 Koban Maru 2829 Japan N F N Y Kaisha.
9 C/Colquohoun 3760 21/3 J Finlay & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

C I R Ariosto 2768 K'chi 13/3 J Finlay and Co.
A Mitsuki Maru, 2713, Kobe, N.F., N Y Kaisha.
B Orina 3525, Calcutta, 13/3, M M & Co.
D & E Rangoon Maru, 3638, Japan, 16/3, N Y Kaisha.
G Warora, 1336, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
G Maur 649 B'kok 13/3 F F Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Devanha from London. Agents B I S N Company:—19 bales printing paper, 152 bales old news paper, 20 bales paper, 24 cases invalid food, 100 cases condensed milk, 192 cases Horlicks Malted Milk, 236 cases biscuits, 10 cases toilet soap, 50 cases blue, 20 cases hams, 10 cases bacon 700 cases evaporated milk, 25 cases mustard, 10 cases cod liver oil, 20 cases cheese 120 casks whiting, 420 kegs paint, 1200 casks cement 16 casks sealing wax, 26 bales canvas, 216 casks tobacco, 30 cases sherry, 25 cases beer, 25 cases champagne wine, 3096 cases brandy, 48 cases vibrona 144 cases vinegar 19 cases oil varnish.

From Marseilles:—35 cases liquors, 500 cases brandy, 125 cases vermouth 225 bdles motor tyres 400 bags almonds, 400 cases flooring tiles.

From Aden—95 bores bar gold, 32 boxes sovereigns, 18 boxes gold coin, 3228 bars silver.

S S Yonkee Arrow from Sobine. Agents Standard Oil Co, 5804 tons refined oil in bulk.

S S Indo Maru from Tokyo. Agents O S Kaisha:—30 cases cotton yarn.

From Yohohama:—14 cases cotton boot laces, 51 bales waste silk.

From Nagoya:—20 bales cotton yarn, 105 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—85 cases porcelain 45 cases red shirting 100 bales grey cotton drill, 50 bales grey cotton yarn, 60 cases cotton shirting 400 cases red lead 80 bales paper, 100 bales printing paper, 50 cases safety matches.

From Kobe.—110 cases refined camphor 405 cases safety match, 100 cases sulphur match; 50 cases dried ginger 23 cases mirror 47 cases porcelain 42 bales waste silk 120 bales cotton sheeting 100 bales large cotton yarn

From Hongkong:—50 bags sugar candy 50 cases cotton socks; 68 coils manila rope 25 bales Punjim silk.

From Cauton:—160 rolls mattings 1000 bales cassia 20 cases cotton socks.

From Singapore 1283 pcs planks 164 bgs betel nuts; 1575 bdles rattan 952 bags sago flour, 80 bags coffee.

From Colombo:—50 bags plumbago; 200 bags sugar 606 bdles mattress fibre.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		mar. h. m.	ft. in.	mar. h. m.		ft. in.
Sa	17	m 12 14	27 0	17 m 5 24		17 6
		23 48	27 10	17 18		17 2
S	18	m 12 46	27 2	18 m 5 51		17 2
		— —	—	17 48		17 0
M	5	m 0 33	30 2	5 m 6 42		15 3
		12 53	29 5	18 49		15 6
W	14	m 9 31	25 8	14 m 3 52		16 5
		22 13	27 4	3 60		19 10
T	13	m 21 32	26 11	13 m14 45		18 1
		14 28	26 0	20 21		17 6
Th	15	m 10 18	27 7	15 m 8 53		16 6
		22 48	27 1	21 13		19 6
F	9	3 24	25 11	9 m 984		16 11
		16 :6	26 7	17 48		12 5

The Barristers of the Patna High Court have opposed the Government proposal to abolish the distinctions between the Vakils and the Barristers. The meeting of the Vakils has decided not to appear in future in case with the Barristers as colleagues and in the existing cases they have decided to sever their connection with the Barristers in a fortnight's time.—(A. P).

* * * *

A Patna message says it is understood that the dispute between the tenants and the landlords is likely to be soon settled satisfactorily. (A. P.)

ARYA SAMAJ AND HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nothing will grieve your readers so much as the state of things as reported by your correspondent from Lahore regarding Hindu-Muslim unity. It has pained me, a Hindu, to read that the feelings of fellowship and brotherhood which were cemented by the mingling of innocent blood at Jalianwala, should have so soon disappeared and that they should have relapsed into petty communal jealousies and communal hatred. Again I was shocked to read the news about forced conversions of Rajput Muslims to the extent that I could not, at first, entirely believe my eyes. I could not think the Arya Samaj guided by Swami Shraddhanand is reactionary enough at this stage of our national struggle, to engage in a campaign of *forced* conversions. I am inclined to think that the aggressive attitude of some ardent Samajists might have been misunderstood by the devout Muslims in that part; but if there is any truth in the allegation, as there must be some regard being given to the protest of the Jamiat, it is the duty of Congress and Khilafat workers to institute enquiries and prevent any aggressive acts that might tend to ill-will. I can understand and appreciate the fervour of the Samajists to reclaim some at least of their Hindu brethren who had gone out of this fold; but unless it can be done without injury to the growing spirit of national unification, I am of opinion that the sooner they drop such campaigns the better for the welfare of the country.

Let me draw your attention and the attention of your Muslim readers to one important fact in the history of the Arya Samaj. It is essentially a movement for the purification of Hindu religious and social ideals; and in its aggressive aspect, the reclaiming of converted Hindus has been an essential item of its programme. This has been for long the chief reason of Hindu-Muslim dissensions in the Punjab and U. P. I do not personally believe in any sort of conversion but the spiritual and moral conversion of the individuals which means an actual turning away of a man from sin and unrighteousness to virtue and righteousness; and I think the idea of effecting a conversion by a change of name and by subscribing to a few sacred formulae is foreign to the Hindu Dharma. But with the onslaught of missionary religions like Islam and Christianity and with the consequent heavy social drain of the Hindus, there came an inevitable reaction against the orthodox water-tight system; and thus Arya Samaj stood for aggressive Hinduism. I would, therefore, crave the indulgence and sympathy of your Muslim readers with a missionary seal of the Hindus to this extent that their legitimate peaceful, and persuasive efforts to reclaim converted Hindus should receive some measure of toleration. During their efforts in Malabar, the Muslim and Samaji missionaries both from the Punjab and U. P. came into conflict, and since then local papers, vernacular and English, have been acting as igniting materials by feeding the public with exaggerated accounts of high-handedness on both sides, so that the ship of Hindu-Muslim unity, is now said to be in danger of being wrecked on the shoals of sectarian prejudices slowly worked up by misguided enthusiasts.

What then is the remedy? The remedy is not to patch up a workable unity based on the common hatred of a powerful foe but to work for a unity based on a real, spiritual understanding of each other by the two communities. With due respect to the learned Pandits and erudite Maulvis, I have to submit that they prove more dangerous than helpful to the real spiritual welfare of the people whom they profess to guide. Many Pandits and many Maulvis spend all their training and accomplishments in upholding and spreading their own doctrines not so much on their own strength but relying upon the weakness of their competitors. But it is time that the various Islamic bodies and Arya Sabhas of the Punjab and U. P. realised the true path in which their work lies. Their work is not to dig up past differences or flame up present grievances; but their real work ought to be the spreading of assimilative knowledge that will cement the national feeling and create spiritual kinship. It is, therefore, the duty of leaders of thought and action in that province like Swami Shraddhanand, and Maulana Abdul Bari Farangi Mahli, the duty of Gurukula and Nadwat-ul-Ulema, the duty of Congress and Khilafat workers in that province to see that nothing happens to injure the sacred trust of Young India, viz. Hindu-Muslim unity. Every true Hindu and follower of the Arya Dharma, will, therefore, heartily echo the sentiment expressed in your leader that communal and sectarian jealousies such as described by Maulvi Abdul Majidkhan Salik are 'essentially irreligious'; for they are not only so from the Muslim point of view but also from that of the Hindu Dharma. Nothing could be more derogatory to the spirit of the Gita and more contradictory to the teachings and practice of such Hindu leaders of thought as Tulsi, Kabir, and Nanak whom the Hindus of the Punjab and U. P. more especially revere and follow. Whatever material considerations of office and gain might lead them temporarily to the expression of jealousy and hatred, I am sure they will come round to the true path shown by Gandhiji.

We read sometime ago that a deputation of Hindu M. L. C.'s of the Punjab waited on the Hon. Mia Mahomed Shafi to protest against some departmental matters; but supposing there were grievances to be redressed, they could not have been of such a nature as to alienate the sympathetic understanding that existed between the communities as a whole. I can, therefore, put this deplorable condition down to the defective vision of the so-called, educated classes with an eye only on office and gain. The more one thinks of these, the more painfully does the truth force itself upon one, that the real unity based upon mutual spiritual understanding is not yet achieved by us; otherwise, we should have been spared the echoes of Multan riots and the Hindu riots and the Hindu opposition to 'avowedly Muslim' articles in "The Nation" etc. in the Punjab and elsewhere. The Arya Samaj has therefore a huge responsibility to shoulder, and unless the Samajis perform their mission so as to ensure and hasten the national unification of India, they will not be fulfilling the mission undertaken by Swami Dayanda Saraswati in the proper manner. I hope, therefore, that Swami Shraddhanand will do the needful and allay the misunderstandings that have freshly cropped up between the two sister-communities which, as Sir Syed said, constitute the two eyes of Mother Ind.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. R.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a corollary to the Montford Reforms, the Bombay Municipal Corporation is reconstituted on more democratic lines by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act VI of 1922. The new elections of 76 councillors by rent-payers and 4 councillors by public bodies are now over, the nominations of 16 councillors by Government have also been made and the election of 10 additional councillors by co-option by these 96 councillors have got to be made.

The subjoined table of the New as well as the Old Constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which shows the vagaries of the Electoral Roll, the Elections and the Nominations, tells its own tale.

New Councillors E.	N.	T.	Voters (Census 1921)	Population	voters	Old. Councillors. E.	N.	T.
			Hindus					
19	2	21	6,282	8,62,000	41554	38	3	41
			Mahomedans					
10	4	14	3,255	1,84,000	12,678	13	6	19
			Parsees					
23	0	23	2,952	52,000	9,702	20	1	21
			Europeans					
2	8	10	860	15,000	2,976	3	6	9
			Anglo-Indians.					
2	1	3	305	53,000	3,889	5	0	5
			Jews.					
0	1	1	107	8,000		1	0	1
			Others.					
			2	2,000				
			Total.					
56	16	72	13,763	11,76,000	70,799	80	16	96
			589	Justices				
			97	Fellows.				
				Companies	4,286			
			14,449		75,085			

N.B.—The letters E. N. and T. represent Elected, Nominated and Total.

It is true that Hindus with 41 councillors can safely add to their number 4 of their community, the Mohamedans with 19 councillors can likewise add to their number 2 of their co-religionists, the Parsis with 21 councillors can likewise add to their number 2 of their co-religionists and the Christians and others with 15 councillors can likewise add to their number 2 of their co-religionists. But surely co-option does not connote "Jatwalla" business. Doubtless the Hindus and Mohamedans who form the bulk of the population (numbering 8,62,000 and 1,84,000) with 41,554 and 12,678 voters respectively have acted on true democratic lines in electing fully 20 councillors from amongst Parsis, numbering only 52,000 with 9,702 voters. Dame Rumour has it that Parsis are only for electing Parsis. It is up to the Parsis to falsify this rumour and act on democratic lines to justify their election.

It will be admitted on all hands that the object of the Legislature in conferring upon the 80 representatives of the electorate and the 16 nominees of the Government the new power of electing 10 additional councillors by co-option is as under:—

Firstly.—To supply the deficiencies in the number of councillors who are specialists for the following departments:—

(1) Finance.
(2) Accounts.
(3) Engineering.
(4) Education.
(5) Health.

Secondly.—To grant representation to minorities to ensure their representation.

Lastly.—To rectify the vagaries of elections and nominations.

May I, therefore, appeal to all the councillors elected, as well as nominated, to sink all their differnces to know their own-selves and not to perpetuate an antiquated system of representation of classes or races which must needs be wholly out of place in any democratic constitution, but act up to the aforesaid salutary principles to ensure the achievement of the object of the Legislature and thus signalise their assumption of their respective seats by placing Democracy above Plutocracy.—Yours etc.,

SINCERE PRACTICAL DEMOCRAT.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read your editorial on the Hindu-Muslim Unity, appearing in your to-days' issue, with interest, Surely the situation in the Punjab is becoming very serious and demands immediate attention at the hands of all those who have the good of the country at their hearts.

I shall only attempt to narrate the different stages of the situation, for the clear understanding of your readers. Mr. Fazal-i-Husain, formerly a Congressman of the first order, became Minister of Education in the province and in a short time gave birth to this situation. He fixed the percentage of Hindu students to be admitted in the Government Arts and other institutions at a very low figure. All Hindu teachers and professors in the province experienced a great set-back in their prospects. Attempt was made in the press and outside to persuade the Honourable Minister not to make the situation as entangled as unhappily exists in the South; but no heed was paid by him. The Malabar and Multan riots made the matters worse. The Arya Samaj which helped their Hindu brethren in the Malabar tragedy with men and money, gave more detailed information of the occurrences in the Punjab than was probably done anywhere else. Multan riot was a thing which Punjabi Hindus saw with their own-eyes. All these events gave them a cause to pause and reflect.

In the meantime, Rajputs, in the U. P. whose forefathers were undoubtedly Hindus, and to whom the memory of their Hindu relatives is quite fresh; showed their willingness to be reconverted to Hinduism. The Hindu Mahasabha passed a resolution agreeing to take them back to their religion. This was a thing intolerable to Musalman brethren. The Jamait-i-Ulma, as we have been reading everyday in your columns, issued appeals after appeals to the Mohamadens of the country for separate funds and men in connection with this situation alone.

As far as my knowledge goes, these Rajputs have their names just like those of Hindus even up-till-now. Theyhave refrained from inter-marriages with all the people except of their own group.—Yours etc.

SHARMA.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, March 13.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

LONG CAUSE.

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai v Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhagwandas Lullabhdas, Payne and Co.

3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1789-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1615-20—Kharas and Co, Sitaram Lukhmidas v Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.

1460-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

3386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.

3915-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji v Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.

4825-22—Captain and V, Percival Claude Sawyer v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1923.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL long Causes.

253-20—Daphtary F and D, Entambia Leonzini widow and others, Demethrina Leonzini and others, Unwalla P and P, Madhowji and Co.

252-20—Madhowji and Co, Nielio John Leonzini and anr, Demetric Leozini, Unwalla P and P.

REMANDED SUIT.

(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

5098-22—Captain and V, Shambai, v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy, Payne and Co.

5120-22—Jhavery and Co, Ruttonbai widow v Vallabhdas Raghavji, Mulji Th and Co.

4923-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Ranglal Sheksarin v Purshotamdas Nathuram, N C Dalal and Co.

2712-22—Mulla and M, Chimanram Mohanlal Multanchand Badri Narayen, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2191-22—Pandia and Co, Sorabji Limjibhai Jamasia alia Mithaiwalla v Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat, Shamrao M and H.

1353-22—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat v Nadarsha Limjibhai Mithaiwalla, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Short Causes.

5090-21—Chitnis K and M Jayantilal Motilal and Co, Jacob Benjamin.

Short Causes (Rent Suits).

358-23—Amarchand and M, Raichand Nagin-chand and ors v Khemchand Kuberdas and ors.

368-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Murlidhar v Kasturchand Chuniram.

581-23—Vachha and Co, Kikabhai Abdul Hussein Kapadia v Khoja Lowji Manji and ors.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joas Mariano De Almeida v Thomas De Silva.

4956-22—Pandia and Co, Karmati Gajar and anr. Habib Ladha Puani, Mantri and Co.

4266-22—Ferreira and V, Pandurang Vithal Patel Sagunabai widow and anr, Sheems A Tyabji.

5287-22—Hiralal and Co, Kedarmal Bhooramal Kharma Vagha Dudha and others, Mirza and M.

LONG CAUSES.

423-23—Malvi M R and Co, Damji Hansraj v Tekchand Nivatram and ors, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

977-20—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Velbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Ferreira and V, Bhimji and Co.

3428-19—Kharas and Co, V M Abdul Rahim v Jumabhoy Sheriff and ors, Tyabji and Co.

3595-19—Shroff and V, Bachubai Tribhowandas v S Deokaran and Co, Motichand and D.

S C Ct 361/5234-19—Mulla and M, Dwarkadas alias Haridas Morarji and ors, Valji Govindji and anr, Jamshedji R and D.

1603-20—Pandya and Co, Abdool Latiff Usman v Hasan Haji Abdulla and anr, Matubhai J and M.

3692-19—Wadia G and Co, The Yamashita Kisson Kaisha Ltd v The Great Indian Fire Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Matubhai J and M, Craigie B and C.

144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Runchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.

2385-19—Shroff and V, Messrs. Kurban Husein Abdul Hussein v Messrs Cox and Co, Little and Co.

1533-21—Amin and D, Sherally Rahimtoola v Messrs H A Mahomed.

51-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v N M Ravaloo Iyer Nagasamy Fyreta, Little and Co.

2981—Little and Co, Pana Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.

1693-21—Mulla and M, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed v Haji Tar Mahomed Abba Sheriff, Subnis and G

4162-22—Mehta L and Co., Joshi Ranishanke Jestaram, v Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Motichand an D, Unwalla P and P.

886-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhowandas Bhaishankar and others v Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.

513-21—Dastur and Co., Habib Jusub v Jamnadas Vanmalidas Vora, Bhaishanker K and G.

2814-20—Mulla and M, Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan and Co v D J Issa Thaver, Ardeshir H D and Co.

REFERENCES.

L R 19-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government, v Bai Hirabai, Craigie B and C.

L R 13-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jehangir S Daji, Shamrao M and H.

LONG CAUSES.

5869-22—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v Gordhandas Valchand, Manbhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

349-22—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshottam and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Craigie B and C.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

812-22—Vachha and Co, Shri Sahoo Agency v Gopal Mahar Bakri, Madhowji and Co.

Adjourned Summons.

999-20—Malvi M R and Co, Ramji Ratanji and co, Motilal Maneckchand, Soonderdas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co, Jadhowji Mahasingji v The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

401-21—Jangaldas Chimandas and Co, Vallabhdas Jethabhai and Co, Madhowji and Co.

710-18—Wadia G and Co, Gorakram Sadhuram v Chhajuram and Sons, Payne and Co.

4073-22—N C Dalal and Co, M Choonilal and Co v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

493-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Raliatbai and anr v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgovandas Vrijvallabhdas v Nanakchand Iswarsing, Madhowji and Co.

182-21—Mehta L and Co., Madhavji Govindji v Bhimji Khimji, Payne and Co.

3641-20—Captain and V, Velji Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.

2131-21—Captain and V, Baijnath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Raghoba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.

1374-19—Unwalla P and P, Husseinbhoy Mahomed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi and Co., Manchershaw and N.

1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.

1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.

1448-21—Chitnis K and M, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.

2303-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Billimoria v The Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co Ltd.

1623-19—Captain and V, Camrudin Mahmed Cassum v Ramjanali Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co.

1625-21—Captain and V, Reynolds and Gibson v Thackersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

109-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal v Chunilal Sakalchand, Bhaishanker K and G.

52-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v Gopaldas Manecklal, Mehta L and Co.

2553-19—Tyabji D and Co., Gulabchand Nathuji v Vakhtaji Hataji and others, Soonderdas and Co.

2714-21—Little and Co, Pauna Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

LONG CAUSES.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1002-22—Mehta and Co, Pratapchand Mulchand v Gammaji Malaji, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

340-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramsarup Baldeodas and ors v Hetram Jethmal, Surajmal and Co.

5410-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Parvatibai widow v Tribhowandas Jivandas and anr, Motichand and D.

4166-22—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Abdeallibhai Faizallabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

5051-22—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam v The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

89-21—Payne and Co, Boorsain and Co v M H Maddon and Co, M B Chothia.

3048-20—Sabnis G and S, Mankubai widow and ors v Morarji Ramji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

3059-20—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abu Haji Noormahomed Cassim v R C Raidby, Bhaishanker K and G.

215-21—Patell and E, Bai Asiatbai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

4738-22—Payne and Co. Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla v Jeynarayen Lalchand Tapadia Captain and V.

5379-22—Craigie B and C, Tilden Narottam and Co Ltd v S H Lalkaka, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2356-22—Thakoredas and Co, Kangildas Vithaldas v Memimal Shamdas, Soonderdas and Co.

1737-21—Manchershaw and N, Hansraj Jutha v Vasonji Kalidas and others, Tyabji D and Co.

4753-22—Crawford B and Co, The General Electric Co (India) Ltd v Gulamhussein Moloobhai, Little and Co.

5391-22—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd v Printer and Co, Amarchand and M.

29-21—Dabholkar and Co, Vithaldas Bhuderdas, Shivnarayan Nemani, Tyabji D and Co.

23 1-21—Chitnis K and M, Navalmal Motill, Jhaverchand Hansraj and anr(Motichand and D.

351-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jeychand, Amidas Dullabhdas, M L and Co.

254-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramji Nensey and Co, Keshavji Mahomed and Co, Mehta L and Co.

3732-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Ebrahim, The East India Railway Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

3750-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Balchand Ugarchand, Bai Jatan widow, Shroff and V

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bavabai and anr, Haji Nar Mahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbunderi, Soonderdas and Co.

268-21—Purnanand and Co, Narandas Matubai Nanubhai Ambashanker Chunawalla, Malvi M K and Co.

304-21—Bhaishaker K and G, Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd, The Alliance Trading Company, Matubhai J and M.

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327-21—Matubhai J and M, Habib Abdul Geni Shamji Bros, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

753-23—Rustomji and G, Khursedji Framji Nariman v The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co v Noor Mahomed Hoosein and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 145/2139-20—Motichand and D, Thoroppa Sevnappa and ors v Gadmal Gumanmal, Mehta L and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

4754-22—Payne and Co, Tricumdas Cursondas v Chimanlal Sadanand and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

O S 5374-22—Merwanji K and Co, Cawasji Dadabhoy Rustomji v Rustomji Hirjibhoy Maneckji Rustomji and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

5064-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, G Atherton and Co v S Johnson and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5238-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torlief Ashland Ltd v Chhagan Giga Lakhmi, Daphtary F and D.

S C 114-23—Hiralal and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasani v Mohandas Moturam and anr, Kanga and S.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Keith Fisher and anr, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal and Co v Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

4471-22—Chitnis K and M, Chimanlal D Soudagar v Keshowlal Harilal, Purnanand and Cl.

4374-22—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhokabhai v Sarafalli Ismailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4375-22—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Sarafally Ismailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4701-22—Motichand and D, Meghji Amersey v Bai Motibai and anr, Wadia G and Co.

5004-22—N C Dalal and Co, Dharsey Devji v Malsey Kallianji and anr, In person, Ramanlal and H.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Tulsidas Jugjivandas v Mahomed Isak Haji Abdulla Noorani, Matubhai J and M.

4568-22—Jamshedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Balmer Lawrie and Co, Payne and Co.

4590-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khan and Khan v Kalianji Vithaldas, Dharamsi D and Co.

3854-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathoo v Kooverji Khaisey and anr, Shamrao M and H.

1683-22—Madhowji and Co, Madhowji Vishram Thacker v Ramnicial Wadilal and anr, Motichand and D, as to counterclaim.

3890-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jairam Daji v Mansing Hurjiwandas and ors, Manubhai and Co, Ferreira and V.

3950-22—Manchershaw and N, Tricumdas Purshottam v The Official Assignee and ors, Little and Co.

3831-22—Rumanlal and Co, Vadilal M Chokshi v Jesinglal Lallubhai and ors, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

5375-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dinanath son of Lala Amulakhram v Premsagar Jaigpal, Madhowji and Co.

5377-22—Sabnis G and S, Dinanath Raghunath and Co v Dhanji Haridas, Chitnis and K.

81-23—Kanga and S, Sagarmal Mulchand v Narayen Narsu Ketker and ors, M V Gokhale, Mehta L and Co.

369-21—Dikshit M and Co, Ardeshir Rustomji Subedas v The Perfect Pottery Co Ltd, Tyabji D and Co.

4702-21—G B Pandya, Gulabchand Virji v Harilal Hansraj and Co, Motichand and D.

1164-22—Mulla and M, The International Banking Corporation v Chandiram Ramchandra and Sons, Kanga and S.

467-21—Payne and Co, Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed v Kashinath D Khote and ors, Daphtary F and D.

4396-21—Ferreira and V, Javerbai v Motibai widow, Amarchand and M.

508-20—Matubhai J and M, Meghji Jugjiwan v Padamsey Damodher, Ferreira and V.

3699-22—Raghavayya N and Co, Purshotam Lalji v Ramjibhai Jiwanbhai, Merwanji K and Co.

5376-22—Daphtary F and D, Abdulhussein Abdul Latiff and ors v Bai Fatmaboo Miya Saheb S S Ahmed and ors, Vacha and Co.

The U. P. Government has notified the appointment of a committee with Mr. Fremale as a president, to enquire into the provincial expenditure and to make recommendations leading to economy as Government feel economies so far decided are not exhaustive and they recognise that a further enquiry may show in various directions the expenditure could be still further curtailed. (A. P.)

TRAMWAY FARES INCREASE

SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION

MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EXAMINED.

(Before Mulla J.)
K. F. Nariman.
versus.
The Municipal Corporation.

This suit came on again for further hearing on Monday before Mulla J at about 12-30 p.m. when the Court was again crowded.

Mr. Jinnah, Taraporewala, G. Dalvi and F. B. Vachha appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. Campbell appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jinnah admitted that he was not prepared to go to the length of saying that a man who held shares in the Tramway Company would be bound—after the analogy of Justice Pratt's judgment—to vote, if he happened to be a Councillor at a meeting of the Corporation according to the wishes of the transferee. A clerk of the Central Bank examined by Mr. Jinnah said:—

"I produce a cheque of 13th August 1920 signed by Lalchand Nagardas for Jagjinan Ujamsi and Co.—cheque for Rs. 600 paid to the Tramway Co."

Mr. Jinnah:—Mr. Chotani had sold shares and he got two new shares to replace them from the Tramway Company. Six hundred rupees had to be paid as application money. The broker paid these moneys.

A clerk from the Tata Bank examined said:—

"I produce a cheque of 26th April 1920 for Rs. 400 drawn by Jugjiwan Ujamsi by the hand of Lalchand Nagarchand, payable to the Tramway Company. I have an entry to show that. I paid Rs. 49-8-0 in respect of the dividend warrant of the Tramway Company to Jugjiwan Ujamsi. The cheque was drawn by the Tramway Co. in favour of Chotani, and the cheque was endorsed in favour of Jugjivan and we paid the money to Jugjivan."

P. C.—The fact remains that on 18th May, 1922, dividend is received by Mr. Chottani in respect of 10 shares by his constituted attorney.

Mr. Jinnah.—Mr. Chotani's practice was to hand over the dividend warrant to the broker to whom the shares were sold. In one case the broker received the dividend and did not pay to the purchaser and the purchaser fled a suit against Mr. Chotani in the Small Causes Court. Therefore in the case of the dividend of 18th May Mr. Chotani said that he would retain the dividend and pay it to the purchaser himself.

P. C.—There are so many things to be explained. It would be best if Mr. Chotani is examined *de bene esse*. One would expect, entries in Mr. Chotani's books about the payment of the dividends to the broker. It would be better to examine Mr. Chhotani *de bene esse* after the evidence in the case is over.

Mr. Jinnah: I would like to call Mr. Usman Chhotani, who is Chhotani's constituted Attorney. He is not here for the moment so Hansraj may be examined.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HANSRAJ.

Mr. Hansraj, examined by Sir Thomas said to the Court: I request you Lordship not to compel me to produce my private books.

Court: Last time I understood you to say that you would not say why you gave odd lots of shares.

Witness: I have produced the books and am willing to show them to your Lordship.

Court: No. You must say whether you are prepared to produce them.

Sir Thomas: Are you prepared to show your books to me.

Witness: No. I refuse to give any information why I made the gift.

Mr. Jinnah: Very often men sell their shares and do not transfer them.

P. C.: Quite; but I do not think I can take judicial notice of them (Mr. Osman Chotani was called but he was not present.)

Mr. Jinnah: We have no control over our witness. We will have to issue warrants against them (Lalchand Nagardas was called, but was not present.)

Mr. Jinnah: These are business people, and they do not like to be present in the Court.

MR. OSMAN CHOTANI'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. Osman Chotani deposing said: "I am the son and constituted attorney of Mr. Chotani. I know about Mr. Chotani's dealings in shares. I have got my books of account. The second entry of January 1920 showed the sale of 50 shares. After this sale there were no shares of the Company held by Mr. Chotani. The purchase price was paid through the broker. I have got an entry to show that in the "purchase and sale of shares" book there is an entry of 40 shares showing Rs. 850 as purchare price. I had an account with our broker and he used to send statements of account every month. In February Vaida, there is a balance at the foot of the statement of Rs. 61,184."

P. C.: You must certainly have a book where you enter moneys received from the broker and moneys paid to him.

Witness: Yes; there is a book but it has not been brought.

P. C.: Why was not the book brought? There is no use keeping back books from the Court.

Witness: I was only served at 12 noon. this morning.

Witness continuing said:—"I do not remember the circumstances surrounding this transaction. I cannot say whether the balance is debit or credit without looking at the books."

After further examination of Mr. Osman; Lalshanker Mangalji, cashier of Jugjiwan Ujamsey deposed to his master's firm having acted as brokers for Mr. Chhotani, and in other respects he corroborated Mr. Osman Chhotani's statements.

P. C.:—Is this your case.

Mr. Jinnah::—Yes, my Lord, subject to my application to examine. Mr. Chhotani *de bene esse*, Sir Thomas is not satisfied.

Sir Thomas opens.

P C.:—1920, 2 K B—that is a recent case which tries to deprive Interest—direct or indirect. One of the Justices said the interest must not be sentimental. It must be a pecuniary interest not a pecuniary advantage. (1921) 1 Ch., the learned Judge applies the test of Lindley L. J. As to Mr. Nissim, I shall not contend that he had no interest, as he was mortgagee through his nominee, his wife. This is different from Hansraj, in whose case no transfers are forthcoming, no wife forthcoming, no books. So one side will knock out Nissim and the other side Hansraj.

Court:—So there is equality again.

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes my Lord, you will give the casting vote.

Sir Thomas: Dr. Temulji and two others were Executors and trustees. He had no beneficial interest in the Trust and he was not interested indirectly in these shares.

P. C.:—Could the cestique Trust have complained if Sir Temulji voted against his interest?

P. C.:—Suppose we take the test of Lindley L. J. You need not show breach of trust. A conflict between interest and duty in suggested. His judgment may be defeated owing to his interest as a trustee.

Sir Thomas:—He is under no obligation to vote in the Corporation in the interest of his beneficiary. He has besides no pecuniary interest in the shares and no pecuniary advantage arising out of the shares.

P. C.:—The suggestion about the free pass is that it was given to "Jame" because P. J. Murzban was in the Corporation. He could use it as and when he liked it, without any control.

Sir T.:—Well, I do not know.

P. C—It seems to me that, if he could use it as and when he liked the question will have to be seriously considered. He had the pecuniary advantage of not being out of pocket.

Sir T:—That is an advantage over others.

P. C.:—A pecuniary advantage of one is always over others. He has an advantage which the others have not.

Sir T.—About Master and Cursedji. I do not know whether your Lordship wants me to go through the Trusts Act.

Court:—I have looked it up and I feel that even if he were an express trustee. It is not interest.

MR. M. C. EBRAHIM EXAMINED.

Mr. Mohomedbhai C. Ebrahim, examined said he was a Director of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., was a councillor of the Corporation for 21 years, a brother of Sir Fazalbhoy. In and prior to December 1921 Sir Fazulbhoy was Director of Tramway Co. He left for England, and just before he left he transferred 100 shares (ordinary) to me to qualify me to act for him as a Director. I had no beneficial interest in the shares. I paid nothing for the shares in money or kind. In March 1922, I became an alternative Director. In December 1922, it was bronght to my notice that it would be undesirable to have my name in the Register of Tramway Co. to enable me to vote in the Corporation. Therefore I transferred the shares to my Secretary, Sethna in December 1922. Sir Fazalbhoy left for England in November 1922 and returned only 3 weeks ago (end of February).

P. C.:—When Sir Fazalbhoy returned, did he act as a Director or you did?

Witness:—He did, I do not know how. The shares were not transferred to him. I had no interest legal or equitable in the shares.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said.—"It occurred to me in the Corporation. Mahaluxmiwalla also brought it to my notice. It occurred to me when Mahaluxmiwala told me, not before. I knew that the President ruled on 3rd August 1922. I was there and I did not vote. Until I transferred the shares. I did not take part or vote in Tramway matters. Mahaluxmiwala told me to get them transferred to the name of anybody. I selected my Secretary. Between March 1922 and Nov. 1922. Sir Fazalbhoy was in Bombay. When he came back in March I resigned as an alternate Director. I allowed the shares to remain in my name because Sir Fazulbhoy not ask for them.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ELECTION COMPLAINTS.

MR. G. A. SOMJI DECLARED ELECTED.

At the Small Causes Court, on Monday, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, the Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case of Mr. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Karim against the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Alex A. Pais and Gullamhussein Ahmed Somji praying that a proper scrutiny be made of the votes and that the first respondent should be directed to give the petitioner inspection of voting papers of the voters who had recorded their votes for the second respondent and the same be declared null and void and set aside and that it should be directed that the fourth respondent be deemed to have been elected. In this case Mr. V. A. Desai was the 3rd respondent. the case against whom was withdrawn.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke pleader, appeared for the applicant while Mr. Taylor, Solicitor appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, for respondent No. 2 and Mr. Joseph Baptista, bar-at-law for No. 4.

JUDGMENT.

The following judgment was delivered by his Honour:—

"The petitioner in this case is interested in the election of Respondent No. 4. Mr. Somji, Solicitor, who stands eleventh, respondents No. 2 and 3 standing ninth and tenth respectively, as the result of the poll at the last election of councillors for the "E" Byculla Ward. His prayer is that respondents 2 and 3 should be declared to have been invalidly elected and as a consequence respondent No. 4 should take their place. He has chosen to withdraw his appeal against respondent No. 3, that the contest now lies between respondents 2 and 4. The grounds of the petition are that votes were counted by unauthorised voters and personation. A preliminary objection was raised by respondent 3 (before the withdrawal of the appeal against him) and concurred in by respondent No. 2, that respondent No. 4 was not justified to stand as a candidate. The reason alleged was this: that the firm of solicitors to which he belongs, had given two powers of attorneys to different individuals, to one Khambatta for the purpose of voting on behalf of the firm, and to Respondent No. 4 for the purpose of getting elected as a councillor. It is contended that as soon as one authority was given, the power of the firm to authorise some one else to represent it was exhausted and any other instrument given for the purpose would be null and void. According to his contention, it would appear as if the second power of attorney given to Khambatta would be invalid. It is dated 22nd January 1923, while the one given to respondent No. 4 is dated 12th, ten days earlier. But as the point is raised for the first time and is of some importance to the public and the election officers, I will examine it in the light of the different provisions bearing on it and the sections of the Act relating to it, and sections 11, 14, 19 and 28. To be entitled to vote a person has to have his name enrolled in the election roll. As soon as that is done, he acquires a dual qualification: a right to vote under section 11 and a right to be elected as a councillor under section 14 (1). The same double right is extended to bodies consisting of more than one person or individual. Such bodies are divided roughly into three groups, (a) Joint Stock Companies, (2) Private Companies or Firms, and (c) Individual Families, Associations and Trustees. Joint Stock Companies are given only one qualification, viz., to vote and that right can be exercised by the Manager, Secretary or Agent. under sections 14 (2) (a) and section 28 (a). Individual families, private associations and Trustees, have been given the double qualification, but that right can be exercised through a representative belonging to the body, that representative is qualified to vote or to get elected; presumably, therefore, the same individual is meant to represent the body for both purposes, the option being left to him whether to vote only, or also to stand as a candidate, or to do the one or the other. In fact, the representative takes the place of the "person" enfranchised by sections 11 (1) and 14 (1). In this case of a firm the double qualification seems to have been distributed or divided amongst two individuals. The qualified entity or person is the firm, if it wishes to stand as a candidate, then it has to duly authorise by a power of attorney "any one person", which means any one person from amongst its members to represent it to be qualified or to be elected a councillor under sections 14 (2) (b). If it does not wish to do so, it is freed from restriction authorising one of its members, to represent it. On the other hand, if it wishes to exercise the powed to vote only, then it can authorise "any person," he may be a member of the firm or not, a qualified or not qualified person to represent it for the purpose of the election. It is contended that the firm has by doing so no power to qualify an unqualified person. But by giving power of attorney, the firm does not clothe the person with any qualification, the qualification remains in the firm. It does not leave it, the party recording the votes of the firm is merely its tool or instrument for doing so. Therefore, under the law as it stands, I find it is open to a firm to give a power of attorney to vote to one person, and a power of attorney to be qualified for a councillorship to another person, provided he is a member thereof. It is possible that both powers may be given to one and the same person. It is open, but not necessary, to the firm to do so. I find therefore, that according to law also, respondent No. 4 is "not disqualified to" be elected as a councillor.

It is contended that the Chief Judge has no power to go behind the election rolls, which are conclusive. If the matter were "res integra," I would have had something to say about it. But I find that like a handy annual, this argument is trotted out every triennial at the inquiry of every election petition, and invariably disallowed. On the principal of *stare diceses*, I therefore, hold that the votes are not conclusive and that the Chief Judge can go behind them, if so disposed.

In order to invalidate the election of respondent No. 2, several witnesses have been examined and their powers to vote challenged. Out of them, I would first briefly consider the cases of those whom I consider qualified.

After having dealt individually with the merits of the witnesses, he said: "It has also been objected that in respect of two voters G. Castalino and V. F. Miranda, there has been personation. I find that though it has not been possible to bring the right parties before the Court, still the evidence falls short of the proof of prosecution.

I now come to the invalid votes. They are of the four associations. Whom respondent No. 2 purpots to represent. They do not occupy separately any part of a building as a dwelling. and hence they are not qualified to be on the roll. This knocks out 35 votes, because the last association has given only 5 votes to respondent No. 2. Fathers Heunessey and Schoefer do not represent any qualified association, and hence their votes are invalid. Besides this, Father Schoefer is a Swiss, Revd. Gomes is an alien, and not naturalised, and hence unqualified to vote. Both Ferèiras—father and son—are disqualified because they pay no rent, they merely live in a house owned by Mrs. Fereira, the so-called document of lease being merely an eye-wash. The chummery voters, J. F. Pais, S. C. Pinto and E. B. D'Souza share the same disability as they do not occupy separately a part of a building. They have a common kitchen, a common bed-room and a common sitting room. E. Samson's rent is less than Rs. 10 per month. Vallantine Vaz claims the franchise as a citizen of Bombay. Father O'Brien in his his personal capacity has not the qualification of a voter, nor has the Revd. Williams but he has voted for Dr. Fernandez. Mr. De Silva is not a tenant also and is subject to the disability as the others. All of them have voted plum for Respondent No. 2 and their votes—10 each—excepting Father O'Brien, who gave only 5 and the Revd. Williams who voted for another candidate, must be rejected. Thus, these 115 votes plus the 35 given by respondent No. 2 to himself should be deducted out of the 2143 recounted for him at the poll. This leaves 1993 votes in his favour. Respondent No. 3 therefore climbs up and secures the 9th place. Thus, respondents 4 and 2 exchange places, and the result is that Respondent 4 "gets elected" as a councillor and respondent No. 2 fails.

At the tag-end of the enquiry Respondent No. 2 presented a petition to me making several allegations. Some of his prayers, if made in time, would have entitled him to nominate and perhaps to reduce the number of votes in favour respondent No. 4. But an election petition has if possible, to be heard from day to day, and hence his opportunity was lost. As for his not being served with a notice, it is idle to urge the point when for two days he had been taking part in the enquiry by his learned vakils. Appeal is, therefore, allowed against respondent No. 2 with costs and respondent No. 4 is declared duly elected. Professional costs of Rs. 85 to the petitioner and to respondent No. 1, are to be paid by respondent No. 2.

"RUMOUR OF INTERFERENCE IN RELIGIOUS AFFAIR."

The Offg. Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes under date the 11th instant:—

"Rumour is afloat and great stress is laid on the fact that Sikh prisoners in the Thana Special prison have gone on a hunger strike and not taken any food since the 6th instant. It is said that this hunger strike is due to the fact that the jail authorities have not permitted the Akalies to wear their Kach which their religion orders them not to put off even for a minute. Efforts are being made to find out the truth about the rumour. Consequently any comment on this deplorable incident is premature but at the same time it looks strange that soon after Government's announcement about the political prisoners complaints of interference in their religious affairs are heard and it is the duty of the authorities concerned to give out true facts to allay anvieties."

FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The following Association (football) Cuptie matches resulted as follows:—Southampton one, West Ham one; Charlton nil Bolton one; Rangers nil, Sheffield one; Tottenham nil. Derby one.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following are results of the matches played to-day in the League:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal three, Middlesborough nil.
Huddersfield three, Aston Villa five.
Birmingham one, Preston nil.
Blackburn one, Newcastle one.
Stoke nil, Burnley one.
Cardiff City six, Chelsea one.
Everton nil, Oldham Athletic nil.
West Bromwich nil, Nottingham nil.
Following matches were not played:—Bolton versus Liverpool; Manchester City v. Tottenhm; Sunderland v. Sheffield.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley five, South Shields nil.
Blackpool nil, Coventry City one.
Bradford City two Port Vale nil.
Crystal Palace three, Stockport nil.
Fulham nil, Clapton Orient nil.
Hull City three, Leeds United one.
Leicester seven Wolverhampton nil.
Notts County two, Rotherham nil.
Following matches were not played:—Derby County versus Bury; The Wednesday v. West Ham; Southampton v. Manchester United.

THIRD DIVISION. (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Accrington two, Hartlepools United one.
Barrow nil, Walsall nil.
Darlington four, Tranmere nil.
Lincoln City two, Wigan one.
Nelson four, Chesterfield nil.
Rochdale nil, Halifax Town one.
Southport three, Grimsby Town one.
Wrexham three, Bradford nil.
Stalybridge nil, Crewe one.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Brentford nil, Swansea Town one.
Bristol one, Gillingham nil.
Exeter City two, Portsmouth three.
Merthyr Town one, Millwall one.
Northampton two, Bristol City one.
Newport one, Norwich City three.
Plymouth two, Brighton two.
Southend one, Luton three.
Watford six, Aberdare nil.
The following matches were not played:—Charlton versus Swindon; Reading v. Queen's Park Rangers.

SCOTTISH CUP-TIES.

The following are the results of the matches in the semi-finals of the Scottish Cup-tie Celtic two, Motherwell nil; Hibernians one, Third Lanark nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the Scottish League:—
Ayr United two, Aberdeen one.
Clyde two, Kilmarnock nil.
Dundee nil, Morton one.
Partick Thistle nil, Falkirk one.
Raith Rovers two, Rangers nil.
St. Mirren four, Airdrieonians nil.
The follwing matches were not played:—Albion Rovers versus Hibernians; Alloa v. Third Lanark; Hamilton v. Celtic; Hearts v. Motherwell.

In a friendly match Sheffield Wednesday beat Corinthians by three goals against two.

THE CORPORATION DINNER

At the Corporation Dinner in honour of H. E. the Governor yesterday evening, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan President reviewed the work done by the Corporation during the year at full length emphasising especially the work on drainage, water supply, roads. He referred to disputes within the Corporation and disputes between the Corporation and the Government of Bombay in the strain of cheery optimism suitable to after dinner speeches. In conclusion he welcomed the guest of the evening in most cordial terms and regretted that it was probably the last occasion on which the Corporation would have the pleasure of entertaining his Excellency. The Governor in reply made an uncommonly happy speech expressive of his friendly feelings for Bombay and Indians. We hope to publish it in full in our next issue. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna then proposed the health of the President who made a brief reply and the party broke up to the strains of God Save the King. None of the non-co-operator members of the Corporation were present.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PREMISLAV AND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The musical public of Bombay gathered in large numbers at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday night to hear the third recital of M. Premislav assisted by the Bombay Symphony Orchestra. This strong combination, together with the excellence submitted, proved an irresistible attraction and the concert was certainly one of the best we have had in Bombay It was the closing performance of the Symphony Orchestra's present season, a season which has been, in many ways, a remarkable one. The Orchestra has given us several splendid concerts and on many occasions it has had the good fortune to receive the active co-operation of eminent musicians and vocalists who have visited Bombay. From a musical point of view the season has been one huge success which we hope will be repeated.

The concert opened with the overture "Hebrides" by Mendelssohn ,descriptive of the white-capped waves of the mighty Atlantic dashing with unceasing fury against the gaunt rocks of these lonely bulwarks of Western Scotland.

The great event of the evening was Beethoven's "Concerto for Violin and Orchestra" in D major. It is considered one of the composer's greatest works, certainly one of the most beautiful, in which M. Premislav simply revelled, the excellence of his playing, the charm and richness of his tone keeping the audience enthralled until the very end.

Another delight was the "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso" for violin and Orchestra by Saint-Saens. The violin solos consisted of "Air on Fourth String" by Bach, Schuman's "Abendlied" and Moto Perpetuo" by Ries.

M. Premislav received a tremendous ovation, while the Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr, received its share of unstinted praise for the admirable manner in which it accompanied and supported the great violinist. M. Premislav has arranged to give two more recitals at the Excelsior Theatre. The first takes place this evening at 6-30 p.m. and the second on Thursday evening, also at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

REDUCTIONS FROM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS NEGATIVED.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Monday afternoon, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved the omission of item for Rs. 7,800 being the pay of the Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer from the total demand of the Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. Trivedi said this appointment was superfluous. The department was not only slow in working but even obstructive. If any individual applied for permission to build a building the invariable reply at first was "permission cannot be granted." Not only were applications of individuals thus treated but even building societies' applications were so treated. A building society some time ago, submitted plans prepared by a firm of European Engineers for a building but it took eighteen months for them to receive permission. He submitted therefore, that the post being superfluous and obstructive it should be done away with.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar in supporting the motion said the award offered by this officer for the acquired land was approaching scandal. Either he was not doing his duty roperly or he was not fit for the post. He (speaker) knew of cases where this officer had awarded only one anna or anna nd a half per square yard for the acquired land, a price which was in vogue thirty years ago. Even the B. B. and C. I. Railway as far as ten years ago had offered ten annas per square yard for low lying ground and one rupee and annas six for land eight feet below the track.

Sir Lawless Hepper (Director, Development Department) and Sir C. H. Setalwad replied to the criticisms but were inaudible. The motion was negatived.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved a reduction of Rs. 1,00,00,000, from the total demand for the Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. Trivedi said the Development Department had various schemes on their programme involving an expenditure of crores of rupees. It was the duty of the House to see that money was not spent on unnecessory schemes. He thought it would be a waste of money to spend on development of a far away place like Ambernath. He quoted Rev. Eddie's opinion in regard to the Development Department Chawls which he considered as dungeons.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan appreciated the foresighted policy of the Development Department in selecting Ambarnath as the centre of industries. When the Crawford Market was built he said, people were scared away with the idea of a huge market which was considered too costly. Now the same market had proved a profitable concern besides serving public utility. He thought the Kurla-Kirol Scheme as well as Ambernath scheme would prove a great blessing to the people of Bombay in years to come as the Bandra slaughter house and other obnoxious industries of Bombay will be removed from their present localities under these schemes and especially Ambernath will prove an ideal industrial area.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Mill Owners' Association) who had given notice of a motion to reduce the total demand by Rs. 1,000 to call the attention of the House to the operation of the Development Department urged the Government to take the public into their confidence and afford them an opportunity to consider some of their schemes. The Trombay, Kurla and Ambernath development schemes were huge and they required careful consideration. The whole question he said, was enveloped in a mist and he urged therefore, not to take the responsibility upon their shoulders of launching huge development schemes but to cooperate with public in that regard. If they were to do so it would be to their (Government's) advantage. He suggested to appoint an administrative Committee to advise on this matter.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole (Poona) suggested the appointment of such officers in whom they had confidence. Also more members of the Council on the Advisory Committee. He also suggested to base their rent on chawls on the basis of 4½ per cent instead of six per cent interest as he thought the interest on Government papers probably would go down to 4½ per cent in five or six years' time.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia (Bombay City South) said though the Development Department was not free from defects in its administration, yet they should consider that it was tender plant which required proper nursing. He did not mind healthy criticisms provided they were constructive and not destructive. He asked them not to ignore the fact that the Development Dept. had done admirable work in the past and if there were any defects they would rectify them in the light of the past experence. He though the picture drawn by the Rev. Eddie was overdrawn.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) suggested that the development schemes should be submitted to the Finance as well as Advisory Committees for consideration.

After Sir Lawless Hepper and Sir C. H. Setalwad replied to the criticisms which were inaudible the motion was put to votes and negatived, Mr. Trivedi only voting for his motion.

The Council then adjourned till to-day 12 noon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Girl Guides Rally.—Presentation of the David Cup by H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd, at 8-30 a.m. on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall 12 noon.
Inauguration ceremony of the New Cotton Depot., Sewree, by H. E. the Governor 5 p.m.
Dinner to Sir Temuljee B. Nariman at the Willingdon Sports Club at 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.
Nomination Day for the co-option of Municipal Councillors.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual genl. meeting, Graham's Bldg., Pareee Bazaar, 3 p.m. H. E. the Governor attending.

THURSDAY, March 15.

The Akbar Mfg. and Press Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Akbar Bldg., 263, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Ladies' public meeting re Gandhi Week Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Public meeting re Gandhi Week, Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

The All India Exhibition authorities have great pleasure in announcing that Pundit Vishnudigambar of Gandharv Mahavidyalaya is giving a musical entertainment to the spectators, at the Exhibition premises to-day (Tuesday) morning between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

INAUGURATION OF COTTON DEPOT, MAZAGON.

The inauguration of the Cotton Depot, Mazagon will be performed by His Excellency the Governor to-day (Tuesday,) at 5 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETING

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of 'D' Ward will be held on Thursday (the 15th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamshed N. Bhada, the total attendance for the month of February was 3333 out of which 699 were males 1431 were females and 1302 were children.

INDIAN INK.

We have receive 20 samples of Indian Inks from Mr. B. S. Waigankar, 160, Juna Tofkhana, Indore. The ink is of fairly good quality and should answer to the needs of all but the fastidious consumer. As a purely Swadeshi article of manufacture, it is especially deserving of support.

SWARAJ FLAG FOR MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All the residents of Matunga are requested by the Secretary of the Matunga Congress Committee to send the Congress office, yarn spun by themselves between the 10th and 18th inst. for a Swaraj Flag to be made out of it.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There have occurred some vacancies in the Council of Management of the above Committee. Persons, who are members of the Committee this year, and wish to serve the Motherland by becoming members of the Council of Management are requested to send their applications to the Secretary "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee by the 24 instant.

A MIXED MELA.

The Bombay "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee has arranged a mixed Mela (young boys and girl) to go round "G" Ward specially and other places, if invited, to educate the public with selected specially prepared songs. The Mela will also make collections for T. S. Fund. Those who wish to invite the Mela to their respective localities are requested to kindly write to the Secretary Bombay 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, Dadar, immediately letting him know when and where the Mela is required.

"LEAGUE OF YOUNG ENTHUSIASTS."

The Secretaries of the "League of Young Enthusiasts" accept the donation of Rs. 10 from Master Viddyadhar Vasudeo Fanasgaonker who was the recipient of a "Fairy Lever Wrist Watch" drawn, as announced, in a lottery in presence of the subscribers, on Sunday last, at 45, Topiwalla's Luxmi Chawl, Bombay No. 7.

JAIN INSTITUTIONS.

In the Sheth Hirachand Gumanji Jain Charitable Institutions 158 Dig. Jains, 34 Sw. Jains, 741 Hindus totalling 933 passengers took advantage of Hira Bag Dharmashala in February 1923 and 76 Dig. Jains, 48 Sw. Jains, 497 Hindus totalling 621 new patients and 2546 old patients were treated in Aallak Pannalal Hira Bag Dispensary on a bare fee of one anna each if rich and quite free of charge if poor in February 1923.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at a General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th March 1923, a half-yearly dividend was declared at the rate of 12 per cent. absorbing Yen. 6,00,000. after carrying forward Yen. 5,015,825,30 to next year and placing Ren. 4,000,000 to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Yen. 69,000,000. and Mr Naodo Igarashi has been elected as the Director.z

MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer 'Mantua' with the Mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 10th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

LATE MR. HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED.

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School and Branches and the Karimia Library were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. The deceased was for many years a Trustee of the Anjuman, a member of its Managing Committee and one of its Honorary Treasurers. His connection with the institution dates from its very birth.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition yesterday at 4 o'clock and spent nearly an hour going round the stalls. He was particularly struck with Masulipatam printing and dyeing designs and Assam silk industry.

BUSINESS MEN!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V.P. Post if you cannot call.

1. COMPANY LAW. (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7-0. Just out.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1923) 3rd Edition.) This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers. Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition 1922.) Dealing with problems of Organizations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarist Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7.

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in
Turungachya Darat
(At the prison gate)
a musical Comedy in three Acts by
Mr. B. V. WARERKAR.
on
14th MARCH 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp
at the
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

"The Chronicle" says:—"Turungachya Darat" is a play which deserves to be seen by all Non-cooperators: It is an object lesson to them in the great truth preached by the Master—call him Mahatma if you like—that the removal of untouchability and the universal use of Khaddar are the two great factors in the solution of our political problem.... The performance is enticing and the three hours easily slip away before one is confronted with that Eternal truth of the equality of Man.

Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
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70, Apollo Street, Fort.
(2) Nowrojee H. Belgaumvalla
c/o "Bombay Samachar." Frere Road.
(3) The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee
Shri Krishna Building, Fort
(4) The District Congress Committee
Mandvie
(5) Govindji Vassonji, Esq.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 13, 1923.

A SUGGESTION FOR PEACE.

We publish elsewhere the opinions of two Hindu correspondents on the relations between Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab, and the alleged forcible, wholesale conversions of alleged Muslims by Arya-Samajists. We use the word alleged twice in the last sentence because in the first place we cannot believe that there is sufficient "force" at the disposal of the whole Arya Samaj community to compass conversions upon the scale suggested in the reports which come to us from Muslim sources, and because in the second place no real Muslim could be persuaded to deny the Unity of God by any amount of force. In fact the whole system or idea of wholesale conversion, without instruction, merely for the sake of reckoning a certain number of human heads to the account of one's community seems to us more like scalp-hunting than religious propaganda. It seems to us that if the Muslims of India have allowed vast numbers of their brethren to remain in such ignorance of their faith that they are likely to succumb to any earnest missionary of any creed whom they may happen to encounter, they have themselves to blame. The Jami'at ul-Ulema are right to strive by every means to rouse the learned and the wealthy to perform their Muslim duty towards their poorer brethren, but they should do so in a spirit of humility and not of pride. For it is perfectly evident to our intelligence that not a single Musulman has been converted by the Arya Samaj, but that people who had called themselves Mahomedans, hardly knowing why, at the call of someone who was kind to them or whom they reverenced, have called themselves Hindus for the same reason. "Ma aleyna illa el-balagh ul-mubin." (All that is incumbent on us is to deliver the clear message.) It is certain that the clear message of Islam had never been delivered to the people whom the Arya Samaj is now claiming as Hindus. Therefore, we say, the Muslims are to blame, in the first place.

Of the Hindu aspect of the case we say nothing, for we do not know enough about it to hazard an opinion. But on the Indian aspect we must say it is disastrous that such an issue should be raised at such a moment. If, as one of our correspondents seems to suggest, the Arya Samajists regard Muslims as foreigners, and are seeking to reduce their numbers on communal or sectarian, anything but religious, grounds, then they deserve the censure of all friends of Indian unity. But if they are working for the good of the depressed, neglected classes of society and, in the course of that work, have given help and hope to some who, though they called themselves Mahomedans, knew nothing of Islam and had never had instruction or assistance from their Muslim brothers—then we cannot find it in our heart to blame them.

In this week when we recall the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of Indian unity, surely something might be done to put an end to this contention, which is growing dangerous, and to make a lasting peace between the two communities. Misunderstanding, we believe, is half the trouble, and we would suggest that two representatives of the Jamiat ul-Ulema should confer with two representatives of the Arya Samaj and with two political leaders, one a Hindu, one a Muslim. And that the following should be the subjects of inquiry: Whether the Musulmans alleged to have been converted knew anything at all of the faith of Islam; whether they were ever made in any way to deny the Unity of God or to worship anything else besides Him, or to deny the mission of the Holy Prophet; whether it is not possible for Hindu and Muslim missionaries to work in harmony for the uplifting of the wretched classes of the Indian nation, without jealousy or hatred, neither seeking to make converts, and neither grudging to the other converts who may come to them, as the result of their example or their teaching, of their own free will.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

It is seldom that Reuter favours this country with information of importance to those interested in the development of the arts and architecture of India. The other day it cabled a summary of a very interesting lecture delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects by Mr. H. V. Lanchester. The lecture dealt with the architect's "chance" in India. The subject is obviously of very great importance to those who have been systematically denied their chance here According to Mr. Lanchester very few of the larger buildings in India in recent years have reached a "high standard" and that many of them are "far below mediocrity". He believes that the time is approaching when the architect will have a chance of establishing himself in India because, he says, there is a strong feeling "against the continuance of department al control of works." He, indeed, recognises the necessity of a "distinctive training" of architects for India. However, the method he proposes for the training is naturally the one followed by the Institute of British Architects. No architectural school in this country has hitherto been able to bring up its syllabus "to the requirements of the R. I. B. A. for partial exemption in the final tests offered in such cases". If only Bombay and other schools could develop up to the R. I. B. A. standard, Indians, he thinks, would be able "to qualify more satisfactorily than by visiting England which tended to distract and confuse their architectural ideals".

It is not clear from these statements whether Mr. Lanchester is speaking about architects or architecture. It is still less clear as to whether he is concerned for the chance to a section of English architects or for the chance to the master builders in India. But the manner in which he calmly takes for granted the monopoly and efficiency of the British Institute and the dread that he manifests about Indian students visiting England reveals the mentality of those whose interest it is to ignore the claims of the artists of this country. Mr. Lanchester ought to know that progressive architects in England, with whom architecture is a vital art, do not regard the British Institute as representative of the best modern talents or conceptions. On the contrary, the Institute has been the subject of continuous criticism, particularly since the exhibition some time back of American architecture. The recent organisation of the Architectural Club is only an indication of the general dissatisfaction with the antique methods of the Institute. If Mr. Lanchester still pretends to regard the Institute as a model institute for "distinctive training", he may find some enlightenment from the speech which Sir Charles Ruthen, Director-General of Housing to the British Government, made at the last annual general meeting of the Society of Architects. He will find that architectural conditions in England are anything but satisfactory despite the maintenance of the "standard" prescribed by the Institute. Besides, if the standard is really one that would enable students from this country to obtain a distinctive training, why is Mr. Lanchester so anxious to prevent them from visiting England? That is the only efficient way by which the training prescribed by the Institute could be secured by them. Mr. Lanchester is ready, it would appear, to grant the Institute the monopoly as an examining body but he is not prepared to grant the benefit, if there is any, of the Institute to Indian students visiting England. This is, indeed, a strange attitude.

Architecture in this country is above everything else primarily the concern of the people. It is not the property of any extraneous institution however exalted or ancient. The feeling against the continuance of the control of imported "experts", ignorant of the architectural conditions and traditions of this country, is not less strong than that which Mr Lanchester has experienced against the "departmental control" of works. If architecture is to be regarded as one of the noblest manifestations of art it is not India that should send out her sons in search of distinctive training. She has something more than mere distinctive training to offer. She has still her distinctive architectural traditions, traditions that have preserved fully the vitality of her artistic heritage. It is true that the "modern" larger buildings in India do not as a rule reach a high standard, that many of them are far below mediocrity. They are so because the imported experts have been empowered to erect structures which they believe are faithful copies of the uniform patterns approved by the R. I. B. A. The remedy is, therefore, obviously not the adoption of the syllabus of the foreign antiquated institution out of touch with, and ignorant of, the conditions in this country, not the "partial exemption" in the final tests offered grudgingly by it. The only remedy to bring about the desired renaissance is to recognise the claims of the distinctive architecture of the nation. The standpoint of the unemployed "architect" in search of "a chance of establishing himself in India" is not the standpoint of the people of this country. They regard architecture as an art, not as a job. And the definition of an architect as a "gentleman who worked entirely for fees" is decidedly not in conformity either with their traditions or aspirations. It is time the Indian people insisted on the *Indian* qualifications of those who presume to offer "distinctive training" to the students controlled by alien guidance. It is time they insisted that there should not be a single institution in this country controlled by those who are ignorant either of the conditions or requirements of the nation.

Notes of the Day

The Khadi Exhibition.

The Khadi Exhibition opened by Dr. P. C. Ray on Sunday is an eloquent proof of the great advance made by this country in the manufacture of hand-made textiles. Of the rougher varieties of Khaddar we have many—not a few of them being very beautiful and all very serviceable and lasting. But we particularly wish to bring to the attention of the public the finer varieties of cloth produced which are quite indistinguishable from the mill-made or the imported varieties. Their texture is fine and smooth and even. The muslins also are wonderful, although there are no samples of the far-famed Dacca muslins. Dr. Ray in his instructive speech informed the audience that the people of Dacca cannot now get even the seeds of the plant from which that fine cotton was produced. But there cannot be the least doubt but that India is making rapid strides in the direction which its great leader wished it to take. Of course, the prices cannot compare favourably with those of the imported varieties, and it must take some time before there can be some sort of comparison. But as production increases and those plying the Charka obtain greater mastery over it, and their number also increases, this disparity will slowly disappear and even the finer kinds of cloth will be made available to persons of even ordinary means. Even if the Charka brings two pice a day, it will, as Dr. Ray said, mean an addition to the scanty fare of the starving Indian. Cannot every one of us help the starving millions by using Khaddar?

Zaghloul Pasha.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal on behalf of Zaghloul Pasha for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The appeal has been dismissed on the ground that the general laws of England do not apply to Gibraltar which is another reminder that not in all parts of the Empire the liberty of person is as secure as in England. However that may be, the case of Zaghloul Pasha is not one for the Law Courts of England to decide. It is for the public opinion of England to decide how long they will delay reconciliation of Egypt with their country by failing to repudiate the disastrous policy of Lord Curzon. The first step to that reconciliation is the release of Zaghloul Pasha.

Racial Prejudice.

No people in Europe are so free from race prejudice as the French. In the French Colonial army there are no racial distinctions. But the same cannot be said of the Anglo-Saxons or the Germans; hence their constant complaints about the presence of "coloured" troops in Germany. Soldiers are soldiers everywhere and if white soldiers can quarter themselves in Asia, we do not see why there should be any objection to the French Colonial troops being kept in Germany. M. Poincaré has stated that "France has always considered her Colonies an integral and indivisible part of the Motherland. No distinction has been made between races living under the protection of the French Flag. Nor were any two categories or classes of citizens recognised." Can England say the same thing of her "subjects" in Asia and Africa? M. Poincaré added: "France would not cease from upholding her right to retain the European and Oversea Contingents side by side." That means that France at least will not tolerate any racial or colour prejudices.

Sensationalism and Morals.

The Council of the British Institute of Journalists has done well to pass a resolution recording its strong disapproval of the increasing tendency on the part of newspapers to publish and give undue prominence to intimate details in divorce petitions, murders and other criminal cases. No reader of English newspapers will regard this expression of disapproval as uncalled-for. The morbid curiosity in these matters, which the newspapers have encouraged, displayed itself at its worst during the recent Ilford murder case. Full publicity in all cases tried in the courts is absolutely essential for the proper administration of justice, but the undue prominence given to the reports of these cases and the publication of details, which serves no purpose but that of satisfying a depraved taste, can do nothing but infinite harm to public morals. But while the newspapers are chiefly to blame in this matter, their responsibility is shared with the public, especially with society with the capital S. The Press is to blame for giving the public what the public wants, but, in a large measure, the Press merely reflects life as it is and until society sets its house in order by restraining its craving for sensationalism, no real and lasting reform is possible. Meanwhile, the Institute of Journalists has given the lead. It remains to be seen to what extent the lead is followed not only by the Press but also by the public.

THE KENYA ATMOSPHERE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO "THE CHRONICLE".)

In order that it may be realised in this country what the Kenya atmosphere is, as represented in public writings, I propose in this article to give three extracts from the "East African Standard" the leading European paper of the Colony. The first is a copy of a public notice, circulated by an Anglican clergyman, named the Rev. W. H. Shaw, of Lamourya, Nyeri. The newspaper extract reads as follows:—

Rev. Shaw's Libel on Islam.

A correspondent at Nyeri forwards a copy of a notice that was circulated there on Friday last, St. Paul's Day:

The notice reads:

Nyeri,
St. Paul's Day, Jan. 25th, 1923.

It is well in any crisis to turn to the Old Book for any guidance, and to-day being St. Paul's Day special attention may be given to His words to the Corinthians which seems to be so suitable for to-day.

The following cablegram has been sent to Mr. Ormsby-Gore:—

"Ormsby-Gore,
Colonial Office,
London

"Today being St. Paul's refer you to his words applicable your Indian policy here. Read 2 Corinthians 6, verses fourteen to eighteen. Rev. Shaw, Nyeri."

"Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers, for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness, and what communion hath light with darkness. And what concord hath Christ with Belial (Mahomet) or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the Temple of God with idols? For ye are the temple of the living God, as God hath said, I will dwell in them and walk in them, and I will be their God and they shall be My people. Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you, and I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters saith the Lord Almighty."

This utterly blasphemous quotation is again publicly alluded to and explained at further length in the following letter by the Rev. W. H. Shaw himself to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is reprinted in full in the "East African Standard":—

"January 30th, 1923.

Lamourya,
Nyeri
Kenya Colony.

W. Ormsby-Gore, Esq. M. P.,
House of Commons,
Westminister, London.

Dear Sir,

I have seen with much interest a photo which has been published in the Nairobi press which purports to be one of you. It perhaps is not the clearest and best specimen of a printer's art, but it is sufficiently good to make me think it represents a gentleman whom I had the pleasure of meeting many years ago, and from my recollection, I cannot help thinking that you who now fill the responsible post of Under-Secretary to the Colonies are one and the same whom I met in the autumn of 1907.

At all events the one I met then was a nephew of the famous Bishop Gore, he was very like the photo which lies before me as I write, and so I take you to be one and the self same being. I have never forgotten you because you made a very amusing little mistake, which impressed itself on my mind, and made me wonder, "what on earth does that fellow know about his business," the very same question which presents itself to me now in regard to your present post.

I was then holding the living of Stapleton, near Bristol, and was living at Stapleton Park. There had been an outbreak of swine fever in the district, and H. M. Inspector of Pigs under the Board of Trade, then living in Birmingham came and visited me to inspect my pigs. My recollection of the individual is that of a young fellow not long in office, with all the charm and grace of an English gentleman, not long left his University, and I had a sense of pleasure in meeting one who was connected with Bishop Gore, whom I had never met, but whom I had the pleasure of meeting some 18 months ago at St. Jean de Luz in the South of France.

As I prided myself that I had a very fine herd of Large Black pigs, which had been founded by the purchase of a winner at the Royal Agricultural Show, a sufficient testimony as to the purity and excellence of the breed, and knowing that my black beauties were in perfect health at the time, I was only too pleased to exhibit these.

I took you into my yard, where a dozen fine sows were lying about, but what was my astonishment when you turned to me and said. "What a fine heard of BERKSHIRES you have here." With all respect and humility I had to tell you that my pigs were not Berkshires, but LARGE BLACKS of the purest breed, but I could not help wondering, "what does he know about his business when he does not know the differences between two such well-known breeds as Berkshires and Large Blacks."

Now it is exactly the same thing which I have asked myself a good many times of late when I heard that you had proposed to grant equal political rights to the Indians here which the British settlers enjoy. To treat alike two breeds so very different in so many points shows an ignorance which is deplorable, for while the ignorance of old as to the pigs was a matter of no moment, and was only amusing, it is a most serious mistake for any politician at home to treat alike Britons and Indians here. You can no more mix the breeds politically than you can socially, and any attempt to do this is doomed to failure.

And because any nephew of such a man as Bishop Gore must have respect for the teaching of that fine politician St. Paul of old, I cabled to you on St. Paul's Day asking you to refer to 2Cor 6 verse 14—18.

(Continued on Page 8.)

TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

TO BE MAINTAINED INTACT.

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION OF COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 11.

Constantinople.—The Turkish counter-proposals have made a favourable impression here, same as the moderate tone and plausible reasoning of the covering Note. Many of the suggested modifications are concerned more with the question of form than substance and are chiefly intended to emphasise the eternal theme of Turkish sovereignty rights. Very material alterations concern the capitulations and financial clauses. The Turks assert, however, that these were agreed to in principle during the conversations after the rupture at Lausanne. It seems probable that the suggestion to resume the conference at Constantinople will be outvoted, being particularly opposed by the French and Italians. —Reuter.

"NO IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES."

OPTIMISM ABOUT COUNTER PROPOSALS

I EAFIELD, March. 12.

Copies of the Turkish Note and counter proposals to the draft treaty which are documents of considerable length are being conveyed to all Allied capitals from Constantinople. An official summary of the Note alone has meanwhile been received in London. It contains many references to and passing comments upon the amendments submitted to the Allied draft treaty without signifying very precisely what those amendments are. The Note claims that the explanations it contains "show once more that there exists between the views of Turkey and the Allies no such difference as to prevent the re-establishment of peaceful relations between them." It also lays stress upon the concessions made on their part by the Allies. This perhaps was hardly to be expected but the numerous "alterations in detail" made in the Allied draft and referred to by the Note indicate that the counter-proposals when they arrive will require very careful examination by the Allies. They deal with the territorial, political, financial and judicial clauses The Note concludes with the optimistic statement that a fortnight's negotiation would serve to complete the agreement. At the same time it complains that eleven weeks was not enough for the Turkish delegation at Lausanne. (B. O. W.).

FOREIGNERS IN TURKEY.

TO BE ENTIRELY UNDER TURKISH LAW.

LEAFIELD, March. 12.

Official opinion is withheld here until the text of the counter-proposals is available. The "Observer" to-day however says that it may be stated in advance that there can be no question of cancelling the work done at Lausanne, but that any reasonable ground for further discussion disclosed by the Turkish communications will be accepted as suitable for further negotiations. According to newspaper reports from Constantinople the modifications put forward in regard to the regime of foreigners in Turkey subject both their persons and business entirely to Turkish law and demand absolute reciprocity for the Turks in the territories of the contracting powers. Referring broadly to this question of judicial safeguards the newspapers point out that firstly reciprocity could only be possible between nations whose judicial systems could be regarded as equivalent and impeccable and secondly that it is greatly to the advantage of the Turkish population at large that foreign traders in Turkey should feel confidence in their legal status. Without such confidence foreign business men would simply refuse to risk their representatives or their capital in Turkey. It is recalled that Lord Grey, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, and numerous other authorities irrespective of political party and all the financial Press emphasised at the conclusion of the Lausanne Conference that Lord Curzon's concessions on judicial safeguards marked in their view a degree of concession, which if anything, erred on the side of generosity. (B. O. W.).

MAIN HEADS OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.

COMPLETE TEXT EXPECTED AT END OF WEEK.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The British Government have received the main heads of the Angora proposals, but will not discuss them until the complete text has been received, which will probably be at the end of the week.

QUESTION OF RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSIONS.

The outlook is considered to be not without hope, but it is recognised that there are difficulties ahead. Emphasis is laid on there being no question of a fresh conference, but one merely of whether the Lausanne discussions shall be continued. Some Governments are in favour of resumption at Lausanne, but the weight of opinion appears to be in favour of leaving the matter to the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople.—Reuter.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

KEMAL'S REMARKABLE-HOLD SECURES MAJORITY.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Constantinople.—It is privately reported from Angora that 285 deputies were present in the Assembly when the motion of confidence in Government was carried by 169 against 20 votes last week. 96, therefore, abstained.

Kemal Pasha, had to use all his influence to secure the majority, and it is reported that he gave a pledge that the peace conditions assured the complete independence and integrity of Turkish sovereignty; and also made specific promises to some members with regard to the subjects not at issue in the debate.

It is added that the majority in no respect represents the Government *bloc*, because it includes the Moderates of the Second and Third Groups.—Reuter.

"FROM FOLLY TO MADNESS."

"OBSERVER" ON FRENCH POLICY.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION.

LONDON, March 11.

The "Observer" in an editorial headed "From folly to madness", contests the suggestion of the French press that the Treaty of Versailles be re-written without consulting Britain or America who "saved France from annihilation." The journal recalls that when the French press at first advocated occupation of the Ruhr and encirclement of the Rhineland, it denied that M. Poincare was associated with such policy, just as it now denied French Government was associated with the policy of scrapping the Treaty of Versailles. The "Observer" calls upon the British Government immediately to enquire into the French Government's intentions and says that it is unthinkable that the British Empire, after the vast part it played in the war, can become a cipher in peace.—Reuter.

HOLLAND HIT BY FRANCO-BELGIAN BLOCKADE.

LONDON, March 11.

How Holland is hit by the Franco-Belgian blockade of the Ruhr and Rhineland is described by the Dutch correspondent of the "Observer" who points out that all trucks and ships loaded with coal consigned to Dutch firms have been stopped, while extensive road traffic across the German frontier to the South Dutch frontier at Limburg is paralysed. Moreover, the action of the French in stopping Dutch ships laden with British coal for Mannheim violates the Rhine Treaty of 1868 under which river traffic is absolutely free.—Reuter.

HARDSHIPS OF RUHR POPULATION.

LONDON, March 11.

The hardships of the population of the Ruhr are described by Reuters Special Correspondent there who says that since the occupation the daily food bill of the workman has risen over two hundred per cent. Wages and allowances have been increased from hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand marks per month. People are living on bread, butter and vegetables. Milk is rationed and is very scarce. Meat cannot be purchased and when obtainable costs four thousand five hundred marks per pound. Shoes costs from seventy to hundred thousand marks per pair and even having them soled costs twenty thousand.

Nobody can afford a new suit of clothes which costs four hundred thousand marks.—Reuter.

TWO FRENCH SENTRIES SHOT DEAD.

THREAT OF PITILESS REPRISALS.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Recklinghausen.—The French Minister of War has pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the bodies of two Frenchmen found shot dead near Recklinghausen. The War Minister, addressing the Garrison, declared that such crimes called for pitiless reprisals.

It is reported that the author of the shooting is a member of the now disarmed security police.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY OPENED.

LONDON, March 11.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that two French men, subalterns in the infantry and the acting station-master at Buer, were found shot dead near Recklinghausen. The mayor, chief of police and two notable citizens of Buer have been arrested as hostages. The closing of cafes and cinemas has been ordered and traffic is forbidden from seven in the evening. An enquiry into the matter has been opened.—Reuter.

COST OF U. S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

SCHEME FOR PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

LONDON, March 11.

Paris.—As outcome of the Inter-allied Finance Commission's meeting dealing with repayment of the cost of the American Army of Occupation, the American representative has referred the Allied proposals to the State department. The proposals comprise a plan to pay in cash twenty million dollars annually for twelve years which would be refunded from German reparations payments. The American Government's reply is awaited with great interest since the acceptance of the plan would imply a degree of participation in the European reparations question by America.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND YARD COUP.

ROUND-UP OF IRISH MEN AND WOMEN

ALL TAKEN AWAY TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

A big round-up of Irish men and women was carried out in different parts of England during Saturday and Sunday and over a hundred were arrested and taken to Liverpool. There they were embarked aboard a British cruiser, which, it is believed, will take them across to Ireland.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The arrests of the Irish in England during the week-end include that of Art O'Brien the leader of the Irish Self-Determination League, and several so-called Republican Generals. The action was carried out on charges formulated by the Free State Government and is the outcome of President Cosgrave's recent visit to London. Scotland Yard during the past weeks have been weaving a web around the suspects resulting in a concerted action on Saturday night in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere. The raids were characterised by the secrecy and quietness observed. The prisoners were conveyed in trains which were timed to arrive in Liverpool at the same time. There they were put aboard H. M. S. the "Castor", which sailed at once.

BIGGEST COUP.

A later message says that Scotland Yard are delighted with the success of the biggest coup in the history of the long fight, and it is declared that a few managed to elude the net. The dramatic swiftness of the swoop is shown by the fact that several of those arrested were in their beds. One individual was apprehended at a West End Club and carried off without attracting attention. A dozen London suburbs supplied their quotas. A septagenarian member of the Dail named O'Mahoney, when taken at Clapham, greeted the officers with, "Welcome, boys!" and accompanied his captors in a happy mood to London. Twelve women are amongst those arrested. Within twenty hours of the beginning of the raid, the cruiser "Castor" put off from Liverpool. A number of suspects arrested in Scotland were placed in destroyers in the Clyde before the day dawned. Ninety-eight have already reached Dublin, where their future fate is not known. Presumably, they will be interned.—Reuter.

ITALY AND WASHINGTON LABOUR CONVENTION.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Rome.—In connection with the decision of the Cabinet to ratify the Washington Labour Convention regarding female and youthful labour and the eight-hour day, it is stated that exception will be made in the case of the merchant marine, in which an eight-hour day would prejudice Italian interests competing with nations which have not adopted the Convention.—Reuter.

SINKING OF A GREEK TRANSPORT.

LONDON, March 11.

Athens.—A transport laden with four hundred service-men from Salamis Arsenal going on leave sank in a storm off the Pireaus. Two hundred were drowned. The vessel was small and overcrowded. She was struck in succession by three huge waves and capsized. An explosion followed. Many craft hastened to the scene, but the rough sea hindered rescue work.

LATER.

Victims are now estimated at upwards of one hundred and fifty. There were heart-rending scenes at the landing of bodies at the Piraeus.—Reuter.

CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

CHINA DEMANDS ABROGATION.

JAPAN DECLINES TO ACCEPT NOTE.

LONDON, March 11.

Peking.—The Government has sent a Note to Japan asking for abrogation of the Chino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 which the Chinese Parliament recently declared null and void. The Note requests Japan to appoint a day to discuss with China questions incidental to retrocession of Dalny, Port Arthur, the lease of which is about to expire and other problems consequent on the abrogation of the Party.—Reuter.

Tokyo.—The Foreign Office is apparently declining to accept delivery of the Chinese Note. The consensus of official, Press and public opinion is expressed in the words of the Foreign Minister, Count Ushida, who says that Japan will never consent to change or abrogate the treaties which Japan and China signed in 1915 and she will not consider retrocession.—Reuter.

CHINESE CABINETS' RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Peaking.—The President has not accepted the resignation of the Cabinet which is expected to remain in office a little longer.—Reuter.

TREATS FOR CHILDREN ON DUKE OF YORK'S WEDDING DAY.

LEAFIELD, March 12.

The Duke of York, the King's second son, who is to be married on April 26th to Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon has divided a wedding gift of two thousand five hundred pounds received by him into five sums of five hundred pounds and has written to the chief magistrates of five big cities asking each to utilise five hundred pounds to provide a treat for poor children in the respective areas on his wedding day. The five towns selected are London, Cardiff, Glasgow, York and Belfast. (B. O. W.).

MARQUESS CREWE IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

LONDON, March 11.

Paris.—A bulletin says that Marquess Crewe has passed a fair night and a crisis in pneumonia is in being. His temperature is falling, but his condition must cause great anxiety for some hours.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, March 12.

Lord Crewe, British Ambassador in Paris, who is ill with peumonia passed a satisfactory day yesterday and is proceeding normally. (B. O. W.)

EXPLOSION ON A CRUISER.

LONDON, March 11.

The Admiralty announces that one naval rating was killed and four seriously injured by an explosion on the cruiser "Coventry" which was due to fracture of an air-pressure pipe in a torpedo. The torpedo was expelled from the tube and fell among a party of men.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

London, March 12.—A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was passed at an inquest, at Rowland Castle, Hampshire, on Colonel Edward George Curtis, formerly Secretary of the Army Football Association. His body was found mutilated on the railway line and evidence shewed that he had suffered from the effects of serving his country during the Great War.—Reuter.

WHY IS THE MAHATMA IN JAIL?

BECAUSE YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

DO IT TO-DAY.

IF YOU WANT SWARAJ.

The Incarceration Week, the week of sacrifice and prayer, began on Saturday The following resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress indicates what the Country expects every Indian to do.

The 18th of March 1923 being the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration should be observed throughout the country as a day of sacrifice and prayer in a fitting manner and the working committee calls upon the people of India to observe a peaceful "hartal" throughout the country on that day. In places where that day is observed as a new year's day business should be suspended at least after twelve noon, Meetings should be held in all places recording the determination of the country to carry on the non-violent struggle until the country's demands are conceded; and the whole week from the 10th, the day of the Mahatma's arrest to the 18th day of his conviction should be devoted to a concentrated effort for the collection of funds for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, enrolment of volunteers and propagation of Khaddar.

KENYA CONTROVERSY.

EMPIRE'S TOUCHSTONE

"DAILY NEWS" URGES GRANT OF EQUAL STATUS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily News" dwells upon the potential dangers attached to the Kenya controversy, which, he considers, is likely to become the very touchstone of the Empire.

In the editorial column of this paper, it is stated that a firm announcement, on behalf of the Imperial Government, that equal status must be conceded should end the whole matter.—Reuter.

AMENDMENT IN ELECTORAL RULES.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 12.

Council of State reassembled this morning after three days recess. The agenda was short and the attendance poor.

Mr. Raza Ali moved that early steps be taken to so amend the electoral rules as to enable a member of this Council to seek election to other legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act 1919. He said that under the Morley-Minto Act there was no bar against a member of a local Legislative Council being also a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, but that the system was odd and the work suffered when there were simultaneous sittings. The present Act erred on the other side. It put a bar against a man belonging to either a Provincial Legislative Council or a member of either House of the Indian Legislature from seeking election to any of the remaining two bodies. This arrangements was not logical. If India was to have a second Chamber it was necessary that it must be an efficient and influential body. This consummation could be reached only by fresh blood being allowed in flow into it. The object of his resolution was to allow a member of any legislative body to seek election to any other Legislative body. His immediate purpose was to allow free flow between the Council of State and other legislative bodies namely the Legislative Assembly or a provincial Council as the case may be, and *vice versa*. For this purpose a change must be made in the electoral rules. Under section 63 (E) sub-section 2 of the Act 1919 if a member of either Chamber of the Indian legislature becomes a member of the other Chamber his seat in the first mentioned Chamber shall become vacant. This showed that there could be free flow between both the Chambers. But rule five out of the electoral rules contravented the letters as well as the spirit of that section. It was to modify this rule that he moved the resolution.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy opposed the resolution pointed out the flaw in the rule.

Mr Crerar, Home Secretary, after speaking on the subject advised Mr. Raza Ali to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Raza Ali in withdrawing the resolution congratulated the Government of India on having after 22 months discovered that the rule 5 was not in harmony with section 63 (E) 2 (Laughter). If they allowed a member of the Provincial Councils to come upto either Chamber of the Indian Legislature there was absolutely no reason, he said, in denying the same right to a member of either House of the Indian Legislature going to Local Legislature. The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

There is no change to record in the state of the market for jute shares Howrah and Clive remaining at the previous weeks level and nothing of note doing in the one hundred rupee stocks. Cottons have given way slightly on no outside support. Coals only had a few deals at about last rates Kosoonda marking some advance. Miscellaneous and tea groups witnessed a little more activity. War bonds continue firm. Following were closing quotations:—

3½ per cent Government paper 58/12, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/12 6 per cent bonds 1927 101, 6 per cent bonds 1930 101/8.

Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 8/6, Imperial Bank 334, Karnani Bank 7.

Cotton:—Agra United 4, Dunbar 233, Kesboram 6/14, Tinnevelley Textiles 8/4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 356, Benjamin 4/14, Clive 33/14, Howrah 42, Lawrence 430, Reliance 47/4.

Coal:—Bansjorah 25/6, Burrakur 36/12, Caledonian 1/14, Chatabar 7, Doogdha 4/2, Gopalichuck 9/2, Kosoonda and Nyadee 27/12, New Beerbhoom 33/4.

Miscellaneous:—U.P. Electric 94, Burn & Co. 7 per cent pref 99, Marshalls India Ltd. 8/4, Burma Slipway 1/3, Behar Rice 3, British India Corporation ordinary 8/4, Burma Finance and Mining 3, Indo-Burma Tin 6/4, Bengal Paper pref 39, Calcutta Hydraulic 300, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/4, New Savan Sugar 7, Pioneer Rubber 1/4, Samastipore Sugar 9.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 54, East India 90, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 166.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shilling four and one-eighth pence.

"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."

THE TITLE BOMBAY DESERVES

DR. RAY'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Dr. P. C. Ray delivered a lecture on "Bombay and Bengal" Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, the proceeds going to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

Mrs. Naidu said she would call upon the different leaders to speak for a few minutes, before their illustrious guest made his speech.

S. AFRICAN INCIDENTS RECALLED.

Mr. C. F. Andrews said this was the Mahatma's Week, when he was arrested and imprisoned, and he would tell them something about him which would interest them. Mr. Gokhale had asked him to go to South Africa to help the cause Mahatma Gandhi was fighting. Both the Mahatma and his wife were in prison then and so were most of the leaders. He had to travel for about a month and by the time he reached South Africa the Mahatma had been set free by General Smuts. When he reached Durban with Mr. Pearson, many Indians, along with Mr. Polak came to receive him on the deck. Mr. Polak told him that they had all been set at liberty, and the speaker asked him where Mahatma Gandhi was as he was anxious to see him. Mr. Polak pointed him out, and the Mahatma came forward and folding his hands said he was Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Andrews then fell at his feet and the Mahatma said "Please don't do it. I am not worthy of it." Then they were called to Pretoria by General Smuts, and he accompanied the Mahatma. In the meantime Mrs. Gandhi was still in Jail dangerously ill; she was in a critical condition, but at the call of duty the Mahatma went to Pretoria leaving her behind. They thought that their business would finish in a short time, but days went on. One day a man came to him and said Mrs. Gandhi was dying and she wanted to see the Mahatma before she breathed her last. Mr. Andrews could not restrain his tears, and he asked the Mahatma to leave him in charge of the work, and to go to his wife and see her. The Mahatma sat quiet for a time and then said that he would never go away until he had done his work. He said he wanted to do his duty first before he went away. That was the character of their leader. Mr. Andrews thought it was not for him to interfere in such matters, in face of such a high conception of one's duty. He could not sleep that night and was very restless. But he thought he would see General Smuts the first thing in the morning and ask him to come to a conclusion with their negotiations. In the morning, he went to Smuts and told him all that had happened, and General Smuts said he was sorry and wanted to know what he could do in this matter. The negotiations were then almost complete and it only remained for the General to put his signature to the document. General Smuts signed the document there and then and asked him to take it to the Mahatma. The Mahatma was very glad at seeing the document and at once started for Durban. Mr. Andrews was glad that Mrs. Gandhi fortunately did not die, and was still serving her husband. She was his mother, nay the mother of whole India. He was glad that she was still doing much splendid work for the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. V. J. Patel said Dr. Ray was one of the few men well known all over the world. He had worked for a good many years in the Laboratory but he had not come there as a scientist, but as an apostle of the charkha, and he alone understood the true significance of the charkha Dr. Ray had discovered the charkha and khadar after his laboratory labours of 30 years. This was the Gandhi Week and they should join the Congress and wear khadi and contribute to the Congress fund, he concluded.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RAY.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker said, he had come there not to make a speech but to listen to words of wisdom, and offer his tribute of affectionate respect at the feet of their most eminent guest of the evening. His name had become almost a household word and his achievements had achieved a European reputation. But now he stood before them as a constant daily reminder of the spirit in which their ancient Rishis must have been working. Mr. Jayker then told the audience how he came to know Dr. Ray on a P. & O. liner on his way to England when Anglo-Indian hauteur met him everywhere. For the rest of his journey, he and Dr. Ray were constantly in each other's company, the speaker reciting to him many times daily the beautiful sonnets of Shankaracharya, when tears would start from the eyes of Dr. Ray. From day to day, he had felt the utmost admiration for Dr. Ray, not so much for his technical achievements, but for the great humility and simplicity of his character which reminded him of ancient days. How was it possible for him to be so modest, he had thought. They saw amidst them men of little ability in their colleges absolutely devoid of modesty, and yet before them was a great man full of humility and modesty. (Cheers).

PARSIS TO START A CHAIR IN DR. RAY'S COLLEGE.

Mr. G. K. Nariman said, he wanted to pay his tribute to the great man, and the two Bengalis there at the meeting had won their place in the hearts of men. Mrs.

(Continued on next page.)

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The non-official resolutions, one urging the doing away of reserved railway compartments for particular communities and the other advocating communal and provincial representations in the public services under control of the Government of India appeared on the order paper when the Assembly met to-day.

Sir Malcolm Bailey replying to a question of Mr. J. N. Basu said that no maximum had yet been fixed regarding election expenses incurred by candidates but that question of maximum will be considered. Mr. K. Ahmed asked a supplementary question as to whether such maximum was not fixed in the case of the House of Commons. The Home Member said in India they had not yet had sufficient experience for attempting to lay down any maximum but Government might be able to fix it after having further experience of the expenses.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS IN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally moved a resolution urging to do away with reserved compartments for particular communities on all Indian railways by all passenger train unless fully paid for. He said that in September 1921 he had moved a similar resolution and withdrew it on the understanding given by the President of the Railwap Board to bring about the removal by restricting it to mails and fast passengers. Nothing had however been done so far and on almost every railway compartments continued to be reserved as usual. It was high time that the distinction be removed. He quoted the recent answer of Mr. Hindlay which put a premium on Indians aping Europeans by putting on European costume (Laughter). He hoped that Anglo Indians who had always claimed to be included among Indians would give up the privilege and prove their earnestness to be included among Indians for sharing all the loaves of offices.

Mr. K. N. Mitter considered the resolution inopportune as it came so soon after the Racial Distinctions Bill and would serve to keep alive racial jealousy and hatred.

Mr. Abdul Kassim regretted that vagaries of ballot box should have brought forward the resolution which was unnecessary. Personally he always preferred to travel with Indians.

Mr. Innes assured that the pledge given by Colonel Waghorn in September 1921 on the subject had been carried out. All railway administrations were addressed and their replies had been received. Some railways had dropped the distinctions altogether, while others had restricted it to mail and fast passenger trains only. He strongly deprecated the attempt to treat the matter as involving racial discrimination. The distinction was based purely on considerations of convenience of passengers. The practice had been now restricted to the narrowest limit. The House should not make too much of it. Personally he saw no reason for reserving intermediate compartments and was prepared to suggest to the railway administrations to seriously consider the doing away with the distinction in the case of intermediate compartments (Applause).

Colonel Gidney opposed on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community not because he considered the reservation as a privilege of his community but as a matter of necessity to avoid conflicts due to social differences.

Mr. Hindlay repeated Mr. Innes' assurance and added that the Railway Board would address the railway administrations suggesting to make it a practice, where it was not already so, to allow Indians wearing European costume to use reserved compartments.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas felt amazed at the opposition of two previous Indian speakers. He said a good deal of discontent in the country was due to daily scenes on railway trains all over India as a result of this distinction. Once he was travelling and due to congestion his servants got into an empty third class compartment reserved for Anglo-Indians. At midnight the guard ordered the servants to vacate the compartment because a single Anglo Indian was to travel and occupy one seat. A distinguished English lady, sister of the Governor of Bengal, who was then travelling with the speaker felt astonished at this appalling treatment and said to him that there was some justification for the discontent in face of such instances. He hoped the distinction would be done away with.

Sir Henry Stanyon said anomalies and social distinctions exist in India and would continue to exist for long years to come till education and broader outlook overcame them. When he travelled with Hindus or Mahomedans, he felt uncomfortable because he always apprehended that he might not unconsiously do any thing to injure the orthodox and conservative feelings of his fellow travellers which he respected. He hoped the Assembly would not utilise its majority to pass the resolution which would not raise its credit in the eyes of the world.

There was a general outcry "withdraw, withdraw" and Mr. Hussanally thereupon withdrew his resolution on the understanding that he would bring it forward again if satisfactory progress was not made by Government in the promised direction.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES.

Mr. Moppil Nair next moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that the Government of India in making appointments to offices under its direct control shall, ordinarily where the qualifications of candidates are adequate to discharge the duties efficiently by their education, ability and integrity, give preference to those that belong to classes or communities which are not well represented in the service, due regard being had to provincial considerations."

Mr. J. R. Pantalu moved an amendment that in making such appointments Government be ordinarily guided by considerations of capacity, efficiency and character irrespective of caste or creed. He said efficiency must be the first and last test and that by introducing provincial and communal representations they would be paying the way for still worse position when sub-castes and sub-communities would clamour for further division.

Mr. Abdul Kassim strongly supported the resolution of Mr. Nair. He said nation-building could never be complete without taking due account of all its component parts. The Lucknow Compact was the first real step on the road of Swaraj and without this compact Montford Reforms would have been impossible. The strength of every community depended upon its population, education, wealth and on the share it had in the administration of the country. The resolution was right and just as it gave primary place also to efficiency. If the House did not agree to it, then they had no right to ask for the Indianisation or services because if efficiency was the sole test, they should as well as content with more efficient Englishmen and other foreigners (Applause).

Sardar Gujjan Singh also supported the resolution on behalf of the Sikh community. He emphasised the historical and political importance of the Sikhs who till eighty years ago were the rulers of the Punjab. His community could not accept the subordinate and humiliating position. The Sikhs were not a party to the Lucknow Compact and he was sure Indian statesmanship would find a right solution of the problem of the minorities.

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly re-assembled after lunch, Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari said, they must admit that differences did exist and must be recognised. There was a general agreement that efficiency must be the primary test and that all communities and provinces should have fair share in the scheme of Indianisation. But as the original motion was too wide he moved an amendment recommending. "That in making new recruitment for services under the control of the Government of India steps be taken to secure that the services are not unduly overweighted with representatives of any one community or one province".

Mr. Ibrahim Hussain said, the communal representation was a sound and wholesome principle and its acceptance would reduce the chances of friction. Government must introduce a law of division in public services and should hold the balance even. Until the backword communities came into line with the advanced communities and India reached a stage of advancement when she might be able to share off the communal differences self-Government would be impossible.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said, he would have liked to sit and watch the internecine warfare (hear hear), but for the fact that if the resolution was adopted Government would have to consider its translation into regulation and he wanted to emphasise impracticability of doing so. He admitted that the question under discussion roused more closer interest among the House than many general questions of policy (laughter). He said that in a previous debate raising the same principle he enumerated the Government policy which the House had accepted. It was that Government should prevent overweighting by any one community of its public services both higher and subordinate. The Home Member next pointed out that if the resolution was accepted Government would find it impossible to carry it out in the form of regulation, for instance, among the Hindus there were large sub-communities such as Brahmans, non-Brahmans and Rajputs. Among the Mahomedans similarly the Pathan would consider himself a Pathan first and Mahomedan afterwards. Neither the test of castes, nor tribes, nor provinces, nor languages could admit of standardisation of community and castes for the purpose of admission to public services. Such a classification might be possible in the case of provinces. For instance, he had a circular of the Madras Government which rightly or wrongly adopted this communal representation and he found that even in the matter of promotions it was to be applied although he could not see how it was to be done (cries of shame). However, his point was that provinces might be able to do it within their area, but in the case of the Government of India such a course was impracticable. Government was not unmindful of the position but its policy was necessarily a negative one, namely not to let any service be overweighted by any community but Government could not accept the positive recommendation urged by the original resolution. In the case of technical services like accounts he would be averse to modifying the present method of competition. In subordinate services the policy of preventing overweighting by any one community or province was being observed. Concluding Sir Malcolm Hailey heartily supported Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari's amendment which was in accordance with the Government policy and warned that the resolution if accepted would be providing a confirmation to the separatist tendencies in India which would supply another argument to those who claimed that India could never rise above them (hear hear). He hoped that in the interest of people of this country and to avoid placing before the world their differences the House would not adopt the original resolution and would endorse Government's right and the just policy. (applause).

Mr. Ishwar Saran and Sir Henry Stanyon supported Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary's proposition in order to avoid the adverse effect on the world opinion of the proof of existence of apparent disintegration. They were all agreed, firstly, that efficiency should be the paramount consideration and secondly, that fair treatment be accorded to all communities. The difference was only in form and not in substance.

Dr. Mandlal strongly opposed the principle of communal representation and urged that in the All India assembly they should have an all India outlook.

Mr. Brijsundar Das, Mr. D. C. Burua, Col Gidney and Mr. Abdur Rahim supported the original resolution.

Chaudhri Shahabuddin said, communal representation was necessary and urged the addition to Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari's amendment of the words that "as far as possible claims of all communities and provinces are considered".

Sir Devaparshad accepted this amendment and Mr. Moppil Nair agreed to the amendment of Sir Devaparshad as amended by Chowdhuri Shahabuddin.

Mr. Pantulu withdrew his amendment and the following resolution was eventually passed with only one dissentient voice "This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that in making new recruitment to services under the control of the Government of India steps be taken to secure that services are not unduly overweighted with representatives of any one particular community or province and that as far as possible claims of all communities and provinces are considered".

The assembly then adjourned till Monday when the voting on demands for grants would be taken up.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The Legislative Assembly entered to-day on the second stage of the Budget and commenced voting on the demands for grants which would occupy the whole week. Some interesting information was elicited at question time.

Replying to Mr. Harichandrai Mr. Chatterjee said Government has forwarded to the Secretary of State on the 8th February the motion of adjournment passed by the Assembly on the appointment of the Royal Commission. As the Commission was appointed by His Majesty's Government he could not say whether any action would be taken on it. The other parts of Mr. Harchandria's question which raised the relative effect of such censure motions in Delhi and Westminster were answered by the President who said that under the rules the action of the Assembly in carrying the motion of adjournment would be taken either as an evidence of the serious views of the majority of the House, or as a vote of censure on the Government. The adjournment motion had the same motive and purpose as a similar motion in the House of Commons but it did not have the same effect because in the House of Commons the Government of the day might regard the passage of such a motion as a loss of parliamentary confidence and might have no other course except to resign. But as far as he was aware the Government of India does not resign (laughter.)

Mr. Ginwala: Is there any basis for the rumour that in consequence of the vote of censure the Secretary of State is resigning (laughter). Mr. Chatterjee: I have not seen a report to that effect. A question of Mr. Sircar elicited the reply that the Government was considering the feasibility of making reduction in rates in long distance coal traffic.

One interpellation raised the question of catering contracts on railways. Mr. Hindley replying to Mr. Ishwar Saran said that in the case of State railways public tenders would be invited for catering contracts but that in the case of companies this matter was entirely within the discretion of those administrations. Mr. Ishwar Saran urged that the Railway Board might suggest to the companies the desirability for inviting tenders. Mr. Hindley noted the suggestion.

Replying to a question of Mr. Neogy Mr. Hindley said a contract for fifty thousand cement sleepers was placed with Messrs. Baird and Co., Calcutta at Rs. 13 per sleeper but that owing to some difficulties of output the Company could not supply the required number in time. The Government entered into another Contract with the same Company for one lakh sleepers at the higher rate of Rs. 16/12. No tenders were called as the said Company was the only firm in India supplying such sleepers.

THE KENYA ATMOSPHERE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

"Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers—what concord hath Christ with Belial," (Mahomet) etc. Briton and Christians must rule here, and any attempt to force equality where none existe is doomed to failure. Not till India and not till Africa acknowledges Christ can there be any talk of equal political rights, for not till then can there be similar ideals and aims.

Now Sir, let me strongly urge on you not to forget that there are very strong and marked differences between the breeds out here, such differences which if not recognized or forgotten will lead any politician at home into wrong and hopeless policy.

I only add that I have started four of my children here, and had written to two more suggesting their coming here, and this would mean more capital coming into the country, but when I heard of your proposals, or shall I say, reputed proposals, I felt compelled to say do not come if there is any risk of Indian control here.

I most sincerely hope that with the strong representations from your own flesh and blood out here, we shall soon hear nothing more of equal political rights. In the last year I have paid hundreds of pounds to Indians, showing that like every other Briton out here, the Indians are well treated here by the Britons.

If I have made a mistake about you, and your are not the nephew of Bishop Gore who most certainly paid me a visit in the autumn of 1907 and made the amusing mistake about my pigs, I can only offer my humble apologies, but in any cases you have made a similar mistake in regard to not recognizing the marked differences between the breeds out here, the British, the Indian and the African. The same characteristic mark the British breed here as at home, firm determination to rule free from the domination of any other race whether German or Indian, the same love of fair play and justice which has done much here for the natives as in so many places elsewhere.

You may trust your own breed here to uphold British honour and British ideals, for the men who are here have for the most part merited the greatest confidence for they have so strenuously upheld British honour on a thousand battle-fields. Give the British here Home Rule, trust them, and do not fetter them with Indian ideals and Indian creeds do not worry them by interference thinking that you who have never been here know so much better than they do, and it will not be long before Kenya will be the brightest gem in the crown of our King.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. SHAW."

Scurrilous Pictures of Indian Life.

It appears to me unnecessary to make any comments on a letter like this, which speaks volumes for itself. Another quotation, which I take from the same issue of the "East African Standard" (weekly edition) will complete the picture. It runs as follows:—

From an Englishwoman's point of view:—"In the 20th century when in England our sex are doing noble work on school boards—Municipal councils—hospital boards and in every sphere in which their knowledge and influence are invaluable, we in Kenya are threatened with Indian rule.

Do our sisters at home realize what it would mean?

Live side by side with Indians and under their rule! Such a prospect is unthinkable!! To be ruled by a race of polygamists, a race who practise child marriage and a race whose ideas of women are what?

We want our divorce laws reformed and equality between the sexes—their treatment of the widows of their own race shows only too plainly the Indian idea on such subjects—often mere children—in years these helpless unfortunates become the drudges of the household and the common property of the male members. Again in illness what is the lot of the Indian woman? Fortunately our zenana missions have to some extent ameliorated their sufferings.

Happier, far happier is the Kikuyu woman. Anyway she lives in the open and not in the morally and physically foetid atmosphere of a zenana, also though she is a chattel she is a valuable chattel and for that reason gets some consideration from her owner—he has given many cows and goats for her!!

Laws to be made and administered by Indians—laws for white women!!! How is such a thing possible? That "the law is a hass" is proverbial, but anyway the law as we know it is an incorruptible "hass" and the Indian does not want an incorruptible law—bribery and backsheesh are his idea of the natural order of things—he likes them—he wants them and he means to have them, but he will *not* have them in Kenya."

It may be said, that these two quotations are not representative of European opinion in East Africa. I wish I could think that this was true; but my own experience has led me to the conclusion, that such views are very widely held, and the fact that they are selected for publication, not only in the daily, but also in the weekly edition of the "East African Standard" confirms me in that opinion. I am afraid the missionary publications, with their dark and sometimes, scurrilous pictures of Indian life have been responsible for a great deal of hatred and contempt in the hearts of people like this clergyman and this Englishwoman. In the Englishwoman's description the words "fortunately our (*sic*) zenana missions have done something to mitigate their lot", are significant. This obviously was written after a good deal had been read or heard about mission work in Indian zenanas, which was altogether one-sided and bigoted and partisan. Such writing does infinite harm.

Unfair Treatment.

No news whatever has come yet of the exact wording of the charge on which Mr. Sitaram Achariar was deported, but we have heard by Cable that it was for defamation of European women. It is a pertinent question to ask, whether the editor of the "East African Standard" does not deserve to be deported under the Emergency Act for the defamation of Indian women; and further, whether the Rev. W. H. Shaw of Lamourya, Nyeri, does not deserve to be deported for a defamation, which touches the very heart of Islam,—the sacred religion not only of a very large number of Indian domiciled residents, whose rights should be protected, but also of Arbas, Somalis, Swahilis, and a considerable native Mahomedan population. As the whole of Africa to the north is practically Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan population of the northern half of Africa can hardly number less than 100,000,000 souls, the inflammatory nature of the Rev. W. H. Shaw's openly published letter and cable to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Capt. Ormsby Gore, may be easily imagined.

The unfairness of the whole thing will be better understood, if the supposition is made that the whole defamation had happened in a reverse way,—if for instance some Indian Mahomedan Maulvi in East Africa had declared, in public, Jesus Christ to be "satan" or "Belial" or "Belzebub", and the word had been repeated again and again in the Indian newspapers. We can easily imagine, in that case, what an outcry would have been raised, and what a clamour for deportation. But when a European speaks blashemously about the founder of Islam no notice whatever is taken.

A pertinent question may also be asked, as to whether the Indian Trade Commissioner, who is stated to have signed a requisition for the deportation of an Indian, on account of alleged defamatory writing against European women, took any action in the defamations so far is as those which I have quoted.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading returned from Kapurthala to Delhi on March 12th.

It is understood that there will be a short session of the Central Legislature in Simla in May and none in September.

Countess Roberts, Lady Susan Dawny and Mrs. R. E. Holland left Government House, on Saturday.

His Excellency was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency presided at the Hunt Dinner at Santa Cruz on Saturday evening.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Sasoon Mills at Victoria Road, Byculla on Monday morning.

On Monday evening, His Excellency was the guest of the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation at a dinner in the Municipal Hall.

"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."

(Continued from previous page.)

Naidu belonged to Bombay, however much she might deny it. Dr. Ray was not only a great scientist, but he had also made a study of comparative history. His researches in Islam had given him points even, although he had studied that religion for so many years. He assured Dr. Ray that in all his efforts the Parsi community was whole-heartedly with him and would always do its best for him. He said his community were going to start a Chair in Dr. Ray's college for giving technical industrial education to non-Parsis. He was not going to mention of the support that would be forthcoming in a few days. But he asked Dr. Ray to take their assurance and let him convey it to the farthest corners of this country, that just as in charities the Parsi community had given more than its quota, so also in matters of national progress, the Parsis would not stand behind any other community. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, the scientist was making researches in their everyday life, after giving up his researches in sciences. The real researches in the life of India consisted in spinning and weaving, and towards that and Dr. Ray was working.

Mrs. Jehangir Petit then garlanded Dr. Ray.

Rr. RAY—GREAT APOSTLE OF CHARKHA.

Mrs. Naidu said, it was not proper to praise what was their own, but she could not but give her tribute of respect to the great man, now amidst them. When she was in Scandinavia, all the great scientists and men of letters who came to her, spoke of Bose, Ray and Tagore and those three great men had done greater service to India than all their politicians. There was another man who came later, though in greatness he was not the last, she meant her Master, the Mahatma. In giving a tribute to Dr. Ray, Mr. Jayaker had unconsciously paid a tribute to himself. Dr. Ray had pursued knowledge not for the pride of knowledge, but for its own sake. That day they were not concerned with Dr. Ray as the scientist, or as the man who gave the wonderful disquistion at the Moslem National university or at the Gujrath University, but as the great apostle of the *charkha*. He had brought to their material age the very sign and symbol of the Rishis of old, with simplicity which was the very sign of greatness. (Cheers.).

BOMBAY DESERVES TO BE CALLED "URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."

Dr. P. C. Roy said that he had always fought shy of standing before a Bombay audience, and when Mr. Bharucha wrote him that if he came to Bombay and he would receive a most euthusiastic reception from the people of Bombay he became still more nervous. He had always received princely help from the citizens of Bombay whenever he had come before them. They had always helped him liberally.

There was a great chemical affinity between the President and him, for he knew her father intimately. Some 15 years ago Gokhale said in the Imperial Council that what Bengal thought to-day the whole country thought to-morrow. But since then times had changed, and to-day what Bombay thought the whole country thought to-morrow. If Bengal had produced some towering personalities like Vidyasagar, Rama Mohon Roy and Tagore, Bombay was far ahead of them in many other respects. While it was said that Bengal was a land of social reformers, Madras the land of intellectual men and Bombay the land of capitalists, there was still *purdah* in Bengal, and the women of Bombay were at once his pride and the despair of the women of Bengal. Bengal had done very little in the way of social reform. Then he recalled the great men of Bombay, Dadabhai Navroji, Ranade and Gokhalay, the former two being the political grand-father and father of the last named. Where could they find such men in the whole of India? Bengal had orators, but none of them had been able to make their mark in the field of politics. It was Dadabhai Navroji who had made him realise the appalling poverty of India. Then there were the great sons of India, Tilak, and Sir P. M. Mehta. Then at there look at the poor figure Bengal was cutting in the Legislative Assembly, and they would not find any prominent Bengali name in any of the important questions. The owners of the city of Calcutta were the mill-owners of Bombay or Ahmedabad, or the millionaires of those places. In Calcutta the Bhatias were slowly elbowing out the Marwadis, because the future belonged to them. To him it certainly appeared that Bombay was *Urbs prima in Indis.*

BOMBAY THE MILCH COW OF INDIA.

While there were two Calcuttas, one part inhabited by the Indians, mainly poor Bengalees, the other part by the rich Europeans, there was only one Bombay and wherever they went they would find the bungalows of rich Parsis and Bhatias side by side. Europeans lived on sufferance in Bombay. In Calcutta 80 per cent of the city's wealth was in the hands of non-Bengalees, and 40 per cent of the population of the Bengal was non-Bengali. Therefore whenever he was in need he sent his hat round to the rich men of Bombay, and he was never disappointed. He then detailed the conditions of the poor educated Bengali clerks and graduates, and said there was no more miserable creature than a Bengali graduate. Even the so-called rich Zamindars were entirely dependent upon good seasons and even they required the help of the Marwadi sometimes. The Marwaris had gone into the very remotest villages in Bengal and the trade was in their hands. These people came to the help of Bengal whenever there was famine, or any other calamity. He was glad indeed that the rich men of Bombay took so prominent a part in the affairs of Bombay. The greatest man on earth was born in Bombay, although he sincerely wished that he was born in Bengal. (Laughter.) He was always very proud of Bombay because she had always come to the help of his province. Bombay had directed her magnificent stream of charities towards Bengal whenever they were in need. The rich Parsis and Bhatias of Bombay had given generously of their wealth to the famine-stricken Bengal. Even the poor coolies in Bengal had helped the famine by not accepting any wages and even giving out of their small wages, or they said they were working for the Mahatmaji and they would not accept any money. Any good work of charity, or nobla act in Bengal was coupled with the name of Mahatma Gandhi. The speaker gave an account of the work done during the famine.

Concluding he said they must not think of these things in a parochial sense, for they were all one. They were all sons of Mother India, whether they were Hindus, Parsis, Moslems or Christians. They were all one and sons of the same Mother. (Loud cheers).

Mr. B. F. Bharucha hoped that the magnificent example of the lecturer would serve as an inspiration to the youth of India in serving their Motherland. Dr. Ray had devoted his life, dedicated his life to the service of humanity in carrying out the mission of Mahatma Gandhi namely Khaddar. He also hoped that he would fulfil the third part of the Mahatma's programme, namely, unity between the various communities in India. At this particular moment it was a very important part of their programme, and he appealed to Dr. Ray to take up this matter very seriously. He wished him long life and youth in his grey old age to carry on the work of Mahatma Gandhi and he hoped that his presence in Bombay would bring together the great leaders of Bombay for the amelioration of India. (Cheers).

KHILAFAT FUND.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" PASSENGERS' CONTRIBUTION.

We have received through Messrs. Yusuf Bikar, Sheykh Ahmad and Mohamed A. Patel the following sums collected on board the S. S. Karagola from passengers from S. Africa.

For Khilafat Fund ..... 250-4-0.
For Chronicle Appreciation Fund ..... 50-0-0.

THE INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

THE AGA KHAN EXPLAINS.

H. H. The Aghs Khan wires to us from Wadi under date March 12:—

Though I do not on principle deny incorrect statements about myself that appear in print, in view of the fact that others are interested I request you to deny the assertions made in the letter which appeared to-day about the interview that took place between Hakim Ajmalkhan Dr. Ansari Mr. Kidwai and myself. No reference was made to Pan-Islam, Pan Asia, Central Asia nor Bokhara. Mr. Kidwai has not informed me of any visit to Bokhara. The interview was limited to such matters as immediately interest most Moslems without distinction of party of which Mr. Kidwai has already informed the Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 12.

Mr. Gulam Mahomed Bhurgri of Hyderabad has been elected to preside over the annual session of the All India Muslim League to be held at Lucknow during the Easter holidays commencing on the 31st instant.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Bunbury, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sasson Reformatory, explained that on the prize distribution day a boy broke in the line and opening up his shirt sleeve showed His Excellency how he was beaten by the havaldar. This scene naturally attracted the attention of His Excellency as well the guests and he (Mr. Bunbury) did not think it proper to hush up the matter. As soon as the Governor left, therefore, he called a Committee meeting and the complaint of the boy was promptly investigated. The boy alleged that on Monday last a havaldar has assaulted him with a cane. Evidence, was therefore, called and the boy was medically examined by Lieutenent Col. Khareghat who was of opinion that there were no marks of assault, that the boy's statement was inconsistent and not corroborated. He was, therefore, punished for breach of discipline.

Asked if the havaldar was entitled to punish any boy and what extent, Mr. Bunbury replied, there was no such rules but a havaldar is entitled to use a cane and give one or two cuts but not to use it brutally. But on this point he is going to call a Committee meeting shortly when the power of a havaldar will be defined so that he may not exceed it in the matter of punishment.

Mr. Bunbury added that twice before two havaldars were assaulted and some of the grown up boys were in the reformatory whose proper place should be Dharwar where they could learn Borstal system. These boys were setting a bad example to the younger ones.

Questioned whether it might not be that the havaldar was smarting under the humiliation of previous assaults and therefore, he assaulted this boy brutally, Mr. Bunbury replied that it was not so, besides there were absolutely no marks on the body of the boy and Col. Khareghat too was of opinion after a medical examination that the boy's complaint was false.

Mr. Bunbury, however, offered an opportunity to our representative for personal investigation and with that view to take him to the reformatory personally to Matunga and introduce to the Superintendent and the boys. He said he was the Chairman of the Managing Committee for the last two months only and did not know much about the details of the refarmatory but would be very glad if the representative went there and made any suggestion that he thought fit.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

PASSING OF MUNICIPAL BILL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

ANNUAL POST-PRANDIAL EFFUSIONS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill was finally passed by the Local Council on Wednesday and the Minister found himself in transports of joy. Fortunately for him he was an orator capable of relieving his own feelings in the language of hyperbole. "Vast and stupendous changes," "the unchanging East giving place to a changing Orient" a nation instinct with hope and palpitating with life" "silent bloodless resolutions of the age" and "the fulfilment of the cherished dream of my life"—phrases like these, were rained on the Council. The excitement more than compensated for the humiliation of the previous week when M. L. C.'s, righteously indignant, called a plague on the Ministers and their proved inutility during the last two years. The Ministers had of course thundered back, (Mr. P. C. Mitter even hurting his hand on the table), that they did this and they did that, irrespective of the fact that their worth ought to be decided by what they did beyond the reach of the Minto-Morley system. Diarchy or no diarchy, certain innovations are always bound to take place, but to point out the natural increase of school-attendance from year to year and to claim it as a feather in the Ministerial cap, is to mistake the credulity of even the loyalists. All they claim might have been the natural accompaniment of the Minto-Morley period had it continued; at any rate there is nothing of sensational interest except the doubling of the Cabinet in spurious mimicry of constitutional Government. The Ministers failed to rehabilitate themselves after the scathing exposure of the Budget debate. Hence what little they could claim, they take care to glory over. Sir Surendranath at any rate is inclined tediously to boast of the Municipal Act which while democratising the constitution has perniciously compromised the principle of a general electorate. He has broadened the base but has twisted the trunk of the municipal system. He has clung to office by accepting communalism in civic life and by allowing the amalgamation of European and Moslem elements in the manoeuvrings of the Council, whether the issue was one of Sectarian representation or the unrestricted slaughter of cows. The main features of the Bill may be summarised (1) The principle of the single vote and the abolition of plural voting have been secured (2) Mahomedans have been given special electorates (3)) Lower franchise is recognised (4) Women are eligible to the exercise of the vote. These changes may be bruited as significant of a new era, but new eras have become cheap as Viceregal vows. The immediate effect of the legislation is the increase of feud and faction in public life. It has certainly increased racial and communal bitterness.

No far-sighted statesman would look upon the consolidation of an Anglo-Moslem bloc with equanimity. The combinttion would do little good, it may be capable of doing a lot of harm. Out of the total number of 113 elected members 55 are Hindus and out of the nominated ranks of 26 members only ten are Hindus. In other words the total number of Hindus is 65. If officials are able to cultivate and count on the rest, the Council will be reduced to static inanition. The proportion and quality of Council membership seem to argue against the capacity of obstructionists to block business, but, of course, the objects of the Das party is as much to generate heat as to attempt the disruption of the farce.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

Who is going to be the next Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta? The present incumbent is full of years, indeed so scandalously full of years that an extension is out of the question. Now the question of a successor is rending the peace of the bar library. Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, is a man of high character, popular neither with the police nor with the lawyers, but trusted by clients who always pray that he be kept free from hastiness of temper. He is regarded as having no chance, and no policeman will shed him tears. There is hence a wild stampede of place-men, and each man is anxious to anticipate some reasons for his possible failure. The competition comes from many directions. The "Statesman" would like it to go to a *sahib*, a Civilian being preferred. It is rumoured that Lord Lytton's principal adviser wants a European Civilian as a guarantee of unfailing goodwill in seasons of unrest and disorders. It means a big championship of the Civil Services. On the other hand junior Moderates hint that the job might be Indianised with advantage. They hence run to and fro, retailing gossip and bemoaning the inexorable authority of the Power behind the gubernatorial throne. Some of the police-men were alarmed by the rumour that the Member in Charge of the appointment, Sir Abdur Rahim intended to give it to a Mahomedan irrespective of merits; whereupon, the "Daily News" growled against the job being Mahomedanised. Sir Abdur Rahim has been exposed to a lot of mud-slinging, because he is too much of an Indian to proceed on the principle of communal preference. If he were Minister of Local Self-Government, he would rather have resigned than bow to the intimidation of communal clamour. The puzzle remains to the excitement of the public and the exacerbation of racial and communal feelings, as to who will be the successor of Mr. Swinhoe. The chance of a departure from tradition is out of the question. As per order, it will be offered to a Saheb and a Civilian. Alas! for the placemen whose co-operative habits and loyalty are being sore tried.

Some journals are born to perform special propaganda. One of them was the Bengali journal of Mr. C. R. Das, "Banglar Katha," which has ceased publication. Half the good things of the world are done by temporary organisations and ephemeral institutions; it is no reproach to be short-lived provided the purpose of life is great. Mr. Das's organ has ceased publication, on the ground that it is not particularly necessary. It will be resumed when there is occasion for it and having no mercenary object, there is little to mourn that it has gone out of circulation. It was a good broadsheet.

REVIVING THE "CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB."

The Moderates are trying to revive their Constitutional Club, the still-born wonder of 1921. It is understood that Moderatism is fine as an inspiration, only Moderates don't organise the country, they omit to educate the people and galvanise the masses into loyalty. They tell each other that they must act and then go to sleep or examine their sales. In order to cure them of apathy and to demonstrate the principles of racial equality engendered by the Reforms, they after each busy season decide to have a club. Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General has invincible faith in the utility of a Club where Indians and Europeans meet like brothers and bed-fellows. To promote this object, a rich Marwari offered a huge house in Theatre Road. "Let them meet and do good" said the millionaire with a benignant smile. The Moderates bumped in, enthusiastic, rubbed shoulders with Europeans to test equality, prated about the Meston award and the injustice to Bengal, drank tea in open libations: but the Club died by sheer inanition. Now Mr. S. R. Das has revived it in Harrington Street. This evening they meet to celebrate the resurrection and chuckle over the follies of extremism in the land. Non-Ministerial Moderates now have less use of the farce than they had last year and so the club will die.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

The annual meetings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held last week. It is really a nominal function which affords the retiring chairman the opportunity of a strident solo performance. Sir Campbell Rhodes accordingly filled the role, last year, the speech was delivered by Sir Robert Watson-Smyth, a hyena of the die-hard breed; only honest and straight-speaking. Sir Robert never minced matters, and so declared openly that racial equality was all humbug and that if the Racial Distinctions Bill did not preserve the rights of Europeans, they would rather sweep the Reforms away than bow to any nonsense. It was a brilliant speech, but the candour hurt the opinion of the Moderates and confirmed the view of Nationalists regarding the representative European. The Moderates whined and Sir Robert winked one eye as he consoled them. Well, Sir Campbell is more diplomatic; he genuinely strives after true Christian ideals. His speech teemed with references to our "Indian friends" some of whom, it appeared, told him of the invalidity of their Railway vote and their willingness to discuss the management of railways afresh. He apologised for his part in the Fiscal Commission—he was in youth, adolescence and manhood a Free Trader—and declared that it wasn't the view of the Chamber he expressed. His successor Mr. W. L. Carey is a Protectionist while as a matter of historical proof, the Bengal Chamber had last year stood in favour of quasi-Protection and even suggested the Tariff Board. Now they are endeavouring to change the tune. After Sir Campbell's speech, pipped up Mr. J. A. Jones. He had a bone to pick with Sir Campbell, and he delivered a satirical speech on the retiring Chairman. Mr. Jones is of the sorry view that Protection would mean the exploitation of the masses by a few manufacturers. With portly gesture, he asseverated that the British merchant and the British official were the sole protectors of the masses. He wanted the whole Indian market to be thriwn open for the exploitation of the British manufacturer, which he thinks would be nicer than the conservation of profits in this land. He also omitted to allude to the Protectionist devices of Britain in her early industrial history. If protection is bad, the condemnation of it from the mouth of a Britisher is like the talk of a retired *burglar* in easy circumstances who, in mealy-mouthed indignation, refers to the naughtiness of pick-pocketting. The humbug was patent, but the listeners enjoyed the audacity of so much crocodile extravaganza. Sir Campbell Rhodes gave it back, but in view of the atmosphere and his own self-respect as a pious, mandate-loving Englishman, refrained from exposing the hypocrisy of Englishmen sobbing over the Indian peasantry. As the "Patrika" says, the British capitalist loves India more than any other country in the world.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

For the year 1922 the directors of Mather and Platt, Ltd., Manchester, engineers, recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., both free of income tax, less the interim dividend of 3 per cent. already paid. They also propose a transfer of £200,000 to the reserve (against nothing last year), leaving to be carried forward £174,953, as against £287,662 brought in. It is evident from this that the Company has had a good year. For the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 it paid 17½ per cent. each time. Since then, however, the ordinary shares have been increased by a 75 per cent. bonus distribution, and the dividend has been 10 per cent. each time until now, but for each of the last two years it was free of tax, as it is now. The last appropriation to a general reserve was £120,000 out of the profits of 1919, and the whole fund was used up then in connection with the bonus. It will now, however, get another good start, with £200,000. The Company also has an income tax equalisation account of £159,096, which would serve it in good stead if profits fell and it was paying income tax under the three years' average system. It has been seen lately that some other companies have had to pay large sums in income tax, although they had lost money in the last tax year.

The outturn of the indigo crop in Bihar is estimated at 65 per cent. of the normal. According to the estimates furnished by the Bihar Planters' Association for Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and by the District Officers for the remaining three districts, the total yield for the Province works out to 6,135 factory maunds (458,100 lbs.) against 8,106 factory maunds (605,200 lbs.) of last year. According to Messrs. Moran and Co. the estimate of the crop this year is 6,650 factory maunds.

The total area in India under groundnut in 1922-23 is returned at 2,530,000 acres, as compared with 2,144,000 acres in 1921,22, or an increase of 18 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 1,157,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 957,000 tons last year, or an increase of 21 per cent.

The total area under rice in India in 1922-23 is 81,535.000 acres, as compared with 81,640,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 33,135,000 tons of cleaned rice, as against 33,231.000 tons, the finally revised estimate of 1921,22, or a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

JUTE.

The market during the week has been irregular. Kutcha bales have ruled dull and inactive with sellers showing a disposition to accept slight reductions on quotations, but buyers displaying practically no interest. Pucca bales are steadier in tone in sympathy with better advices from home and Firsts and Lightnings have been in demand at Rs. 87 and Rs. 84 respectively for March delivery, but the volume of business transacted has been confined to very moderate dimensions and at the close the tone is inclined to be quieter.

Railway Arrivals.—The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways for seven days ending 5th March, 1923, were 91,875 maunds as against 150,677 maunds for the same period of 1922.

The total imports from 1st July, 1922, to 5th March, 1923, were 13,228,160 maunds as compared with 13,729.274 maunds for the corresponding period of last season.

Messrs Moran and Co. report:—

Loose Jute.—Mills generally continue to sit out of the market and during the week only a limited business has been done at Rs. 14-8 for Fives, Rs. 13-8 for Sixes and Rs. 12-8 Rejs.

With Home markets showing more interest Kutcha bale sellers are steadier in their ideas.

At the close there are buyers at above-quoted rates, while most sellers are holding for eight annas higher.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market for Hessians has ruled dull during the week with values easier in the absence of any sustained demand on the part of consuming markets, ready quotations for 9 and 11 porters at the close being Rs. 18-4 and Rs. 22-12 with very little enquiry for near or forward positions. Heavy goods have ruled quite steady with a fair general demand in evidence for standards, the chief business reported being Liverpool Twills at Rs. 54 April, E. Bags at Rs. 34 July-December, Heavy Cess at Rs. 45 July-December, Cornsacks at Rs. 47 to Rs. 47-8 season and Cubans at Rs. 61 April-June Rs. 62 July-September.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has witnessed no material change in the tone of our market. As indicated in our last report, demand is gradually improving, but in the White section only has any weight of business been transacted, while clearances are seriously restricted by plague epidemics in the main up-country consuming areas.

The market for Lancashire Greys remains far from encouraging, for under the competitive influence of country-made, and, in a lesser degree Japanese, cloths, bazar values have declined to such a level that dealers are compelled to accept a considerable loss to clear their holdings, and, for the same reason, replacement business is for the time being impossible.

The new Budget was published on the 1st instant, but caused no surprise, the retention of the 11 per cent. duty on imported cloth being only in accordance with general anticipation.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances have registered a slight improvement, but bazar rates have again commenced to decline, and may be quoted 4 annas lower than last week.

Grey Dhooties.—Selling continues on a limited scale, while values are unchanged.

Whites.—This section is active, and demand good. Prices have registered an advance of some 2 annas per piece.

Yarns.—Are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—The market is quiet, and there is little selling, while values are steady.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-7-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-8-0.

T Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 9-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs., Rs. 13-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs., Rs. 14-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs., Rs. 16-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs., Rs. 17-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs., Rs. 18-4-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20, Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

*White Shirtings 40,000 35 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 28-6 per piece.

*White Shirtings 98 35 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 21-10 per piece.

*White Shirtings 99 35 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 22-10 per piece.

*White Shirtings Raja 35 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 11-14 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little to report with regard to our market, which remains stady. Deliveries have failed to come up to expectations and for the past few days have been below normal, while values are firm at last week's quotations.

We quote per 5 lb., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s, Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6.
Mule 12½s, Rs. 4-2-6 to Rs. 4-6-6.
Mule 14½s, Rs. 4-5-6 to Rs. 4-9-6.
Mule 16½s, Rs. 4-9-6 to Rs. 4-13-6.
Mule 20½s, Rs. 4-15-6 to Rs. 5-3-6.
Mule 22s, Rs. 5-5-6 to Rs. 5-9-6.

CASE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar 9.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the Police filed a complaint on behalf of the Superintendent of the Preventive Police, Customs Department charging two persons Lilaram and Sigbathula of Messrs. Lilram & Co. Silk Merchants with having attempted to bribe in order to influence the complainant to appraise silk goods which were consigned to the accused at a lower rate of tariff. The second accused at the instance of the first offered about Rs. 8,000 to the complainant who immediately reported the matter to the Assistant Collector of Customs. The Police were then informed and they after investigation filed the above complaints. His Worship admitted the same and ordered the issue of process to the two accused.

AN INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,— I shall be highly obliged if any of your esteemed readers can tell me either through the medium of your paper or by post personally addressed to me if he knows the present address of Dr. Muthu, the Consumptive Specialist, who came recently in India and was only the other day lecturing in Madras. Any friend or gentleman in Bombay knowing the Dr. personally or otherwise who can enlighten me on the point of my reference will certainly help me in a life issue.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. GUHA.

Walker's Building, 1st Floor,
Lamington Road.
Bombay, Mar. 9.

The proposed increase in the salt duty is strongly resented in Poona. (A.P.)

* * * *

A Madras, message of Mar. 10th says at a preliminary meeting of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of separation of judicial and executive functions to schemes were placed for consideration, one by Mr. G. R. Venkataramana Iyengar, M. L. C. of Coimbatore and the other by Mr. Rutherford, Collector of Guntur. The Committee will meet again on the 28th instant by which time opinions of the leading men in the Presidency about the marits of the respective schemes would have been received and decide finally on which scheme to recommend to Government. (A. P.)

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MOULMEIN MAIL-TRAIN.

RANGOON, Mar. 9.

Nine persons were injured in an accident to the Moulmein Mail train and brought down to Rangoon General Hospital. Six of them are Burmans, one Mahomedan and two are Europeans,—wife and son of an employee of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. Ten others slightly injured were treated at Mokpalin and they went home. The line is blocked but through running is expected to be restored by Saturday next.

A mass meeting is conveyed by Burmans, Hindus, Moslems and Chinese to be held on Sunday afternoon to consider the advisability of protesting against the increased salt tax.

The Burma Legislative Council has engaged the services of two Assistant Govt. Translators and three Burmese Clerks of the Secretariat to explain to fifteen Non-English speaking members of the Council. (A. P.)

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University; Lahore, Physician to Rajas f the?

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Guiarian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

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120 c.-p. Rs. 36
150 c.-p. Rs. 38

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French patented Kerosine Stoves
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole cooking ranges, very latest inventions.

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Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31.

Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

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HOW TO SAVE EUROPE.

BRITAIN MUST GIVE THE LEAD.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party has issued the following manifesto on the European situation:—

"The gravity of the European crisis requires that all those who would contribute to its removal should offer a constructive alternative to the British Government's policy of inaction.

"To this end the Independent Labour Party submits the following proposals. They are not especially suggested to solve the problem of the Ruhr occupation; they are founded upon a belief that no good can result from isolated measures to meet particular needs. There can be no hope for the nations of Europe, now joined in common suffering, save through a common plan based on justice and human needs.

"The real aim of the French Government has now become clear. That aim is the creation, for strategic and economic reasons, of a Rhine frontier for France and the dismemberment of Germany. This is the policy which both America and Great Britain categorically rejected at the Conference at Versailles. None-the-less it is now being tolerated by the British Government with benevolent neutrality.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"For the events which have led to the catastrophe our own country shares a heavy responsibility. For that reason Britain should be the more anxious to suggest a plan of reconstruction and peace.

"The Independent Labour Party believes that the present attitude of the British Government is fatal to all hope of future peace and reconstruction, and as an alternative to this neutrality urges that Britain's policy should be as follows:—

"(1) To intimate that Britain considers the manner in which the French have conducted the occupation of the Ruhr amounts to a breach of international law; declines to recognise any tampering with the frontiers of Germany brought about by the isolated action of France since the Versailles Treaty; and proposes as part of a general settlement that the Allied occupation of the Rhineland shall end.

"(2) To waive all claim to any share of reparations and, subject to a general settlement, to agree to a cancellation of the whole or part of the Allied debts.

"To suggest that under these circumstances France shall withdraw claims not warranted by the pre-Armistice agreement and reduce her demand to a sum sufficient for the reconstruction of the devastated areas, which amount shall be determined by an impartial tribunal.

"To join in guaranteeing an international loan to France for the amount assessed.

"(3) To give practical proof of her desire to assist in the settlement of the general European problem by:—

(a) a complete recognition of the Russian Government;

(b) agreeing to submit the question of Mosul, the Mesopotamian mandate and oilfields to the new World Conference;

(c) agreeing to give Germany the rights of commerce and intercourse customary among civilised States which are at peace.

CALL WORLD CONFERENCE.

"(4) To put these proposals before the public opinion of the world, and thus prepare the way for summoning a world conference, which shall, if possible, co-operate with the League of Nations. Such a conference to include all nations, since only thus can European problems be considered on their merits and not as war issues between victors and vanquished.

"This conference shall revise the unworkable and immoral instrument known as the Versailles Treaty, and replace it by a new compact.

"(5) To recognise that there can be no solution of the world's ills until the League of Nations ceases to be a cloak for the decisions of victorious Powers, and becomes an association of all nations, and is provided with a revised and democratic constitution, which should be considered by the World Conference. A League of this kind is, in our opinion, the effective method of securing France and Germany against aggression.

"(6) To recognise that this reconstruction of the League having been achieved, disarmament becomes realisable. To this end Britain would take the initiative in making a definite proposal to the other nations for immediate universal disarmament by mutual agreement.

"The Independent Labour Party believes that it is only by some such comprehensive plan that Europe can avoid the catastrophe which now threatens to overwhelm her."

FRENCH MUST EVACUATE. RHINELAND.

Commenting on the above manifesto, Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader":—

It is possible that some readers, and those not the least sympathetic to our outlook, may feel disposed on a first reading of the Independent Labour Party's manifesto on the European crisis to turn from it in impatience or despair. "A World Conference!" one can hear them exclaiming. "But how many months must pass before it could assemble, and when it did meet how long would it take to reach agreement on the immense agenda which you lay before it? We waited four months for the Genoa Conference, and when it met at last, it first emptied from its programme every contentious item save the single Russian problem, and it broke up without solving that. Heaven help us all if we must wait for a World Conference." The objection its not unreasonable, and it does not exhaust the difficulties. One can see lions in the path, a whole avenue of them, stretching before us into an infinite distance. Would France attend the Conference? Would she, if she attended, allow anything vital to be discussed? Would America attend it, with her own public opinion apparently in a condition of uneasy balance and uncomfortable division? And if France did come, would she not mobilise with success for the defence of the sacred treaties all the little satellite Powers who have each profited from their iniquities?

WIDER THAN REPARATIONS.

None of these difficulties was forgotten when the manifesto was drafted. We who opposed the Versailles Treaty from the early days, when it was still no more than a draft, are the last people to minimise the difficulty of revising it. There is a wide, though not unbroken, agreement in this country on the absurdity of its economic clauses, and only a small minority feels anything but condemnation for the violence with which the French are attempting to realise the impossible. Mr. Bonar Law's own proposals on the eve of the Ruhr invasion recognised the need for an entirely fresh start in the problem of indemnities. We go much further, for under the whole criminal muddle of reparations we see at work a grosser evil than the sanguine miscalculation of elated victors. The miscalculation was not an innocent slip in arithmetic. On this side of the Channel there was still at work the war motive of destroying or barring the industry of our chief trade competitor. On the other side was the ambition, which cloaked itself as a desire for security, of setting up a permanent military domination. Little can be gained for the peace and recovery of Europe until every vestige of both these sinister purposes is torn from the Treaties. That is why we have complicated our task and loaded our agenda, by demanding not merely a financial settlement, but the restoration of Germany to all the normal rights and facilities of peaceful intercourse, and the ending of the Allied occupation of the Rhineland. And to these we have added a demand for general disarmament, and the reconstruction of the League. If these are distant objectives, we would answer that, without a change of mind, without the conscious adoption of a new international ideal, we shall all flounder for a generation amid the wreckage which this settlement has caused. On this foundation nothing can be built but illusion, and our noblest ideals will be turned, like the League of Nations, to a mockery. With vision must go courage.

The manifesto speaks of preparing the public opinion of the civilised world for the immense enterprise of revision. In that demand and in the steps which are taken to realise it lies the test which will decide whether this policy of ours is visionary or practical. May I recall what I wrote last week as a preface to this manifesto? Our problem is psychological. We cannot coerce the French, and we would not if we could, for coercion means ultimately war, and another war would end what is left of civilisation. On the Continent, the French dispose of every army, save Russia's. To dream of boycotts or other devices of economic pressure, is only to invite war at one remove. The pacifist who imagines that boycotts are an innocent and bloodless weapon, would soon realise that in a struggl each antagonist uses the arm which comes first to his hand. To a British boycott the French aeroplanes would give their answer. It is by persuasion and policy that we must further revision.

The first step is to make an end of the ambiguity in which Mr. Bonar Law's policy of "benevolent neutrality" has involved this country. It was from the first a dishonest profession, adopted to ward off French opposition to our own designs on Mosul. Neutrality is improper, when the French are engaged, as the Crown lawyers have argued, in a course which involves a breach of the Treaty, and immoral when this course threatens, as we all know that it does, the economic ruin of the Continent and a return to the worst excesses of wartime militarism. "Benevolence" is a fatuous pretence when we all realise that the consequence to ourselves of this French policy must be in the long run an immense aggravation of the unemployment which the destruction of our European market has already brought about. We ask, then, from our own Government first of all a grave and reasoned repudiation of French policy, and then a plain statement, that none of the disguised annexations, none of the unauthorised occupations, none of the carving of buffer States from the body of the German Republic, which have plainly been the purpose of French militarism from the beginning, will ever have our assent or acquiescence.

WINNING FRENCH OPINION.

If this attitude of frank opposition is plainly stated, it is, however, equally necessary to win over to our view the mass of French opinion, which follows M. Poincare partly because it is profoundly ignorant, and partly because it sees no alternative means of securing ends which in due measure are legitimate. It will be no easy task. The root of the deep dislike which Frenchmen have come to feel for us lies in their belief that we, after attaining the purposes for which we fought the war, are now thwarting them in their legitimate ambitions. That retort was made to Mr. Lloyd George by the French negotiators, even while the Versailles Conference was still sitting. He had destroyed the German navy. He had got the rival German mercantile marine. He had shattered German industrial competition. He had got the German colonies and the Turkish provinces. There is much force in this answer. We might reply that it is just this success which has been our undoing... The seizure of the German merchant marine caused no small part of our unemployment. The laming of German industry caused more. None of us rejoices over the ruinous prize of Mesopotamia, and for that matter the French have got Syria and a good share of the African loot, not to mention the lost provinces. The fact remains that our ruling class did get what it wanted. The French have been disappointed in their two chief aims. They have not got reparations nor completed the dismemberment of Germany. They raised no objections to our designs; we play the moralist over theirs.

WHAT BRITAIN MUST SACRIFICE.

There are two ways in which we may overcome this prejudice. In the first place we must, in proposing a World Conference, prepare ourselves for the revision of clauses in the Treaties which seem on a short view profitable to us, as well as for those to which Frenchmen are attached. We shall never persuade the French to give up their Continental military ascendancy, if we resist disarmament at sea. Lord Curzon's bid for sea power in the Black Sea and at the Straits is a recent illustration. Our Oriental imperialism must be abandoned if we expect the French to change their politics in the West. In the second place, we must be ready, even at some apparent sacrifice, to help them to meet the financial burden of restoring the devastated Departments. The manifesto outlines the method—cancellation of Allied debts, abandonment of our own indemnity claim, support for an international loan. Unless we can show to the nervous, tax-shy French peasant that we offer him some tangible means of balancing his budget, then either he will cling to the delusion that he can, by sufficient brutality, extract wealth from the Ruhr, or else, despairing altogether of reparations, he will concentrate on his other purpose of ruining Germany.

We do not doubt that previous British Governments have gone some way towards making similar proposals in the past. They failed because they addressed themselves always to the inner governing clique of France, which is penetrated by the Napoleonic spirit. We must go behind it. We ask for a public offer, that it may be weighed by the plain man in the streets of provincial villages and towns. It must be a full and reasoned offer. A stream of facts must support it. Of all the evidence which has built up our picture of the ruin of Germany the average Frenchman knows nothing. He knows as little of the terrible reactions which his proceedings have had upon our own economic life. The evidence and the offer must precede a conference. No conference could meet with success unless we had first persuaded the French that we, too, are ready to abandon our imperialist gains, and assured them that no claim of ours shall reduce the modest sums which ruined Germany might, after a moratorium and with foreign aid, contrive to pay to them. But to all these offers there is one inexorable condition. The French must evacuate the Rhineland.

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laundered dressed in our best style at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per pair.
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Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Re. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.

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Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate. Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction, etc.,
Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest
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P. O .KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

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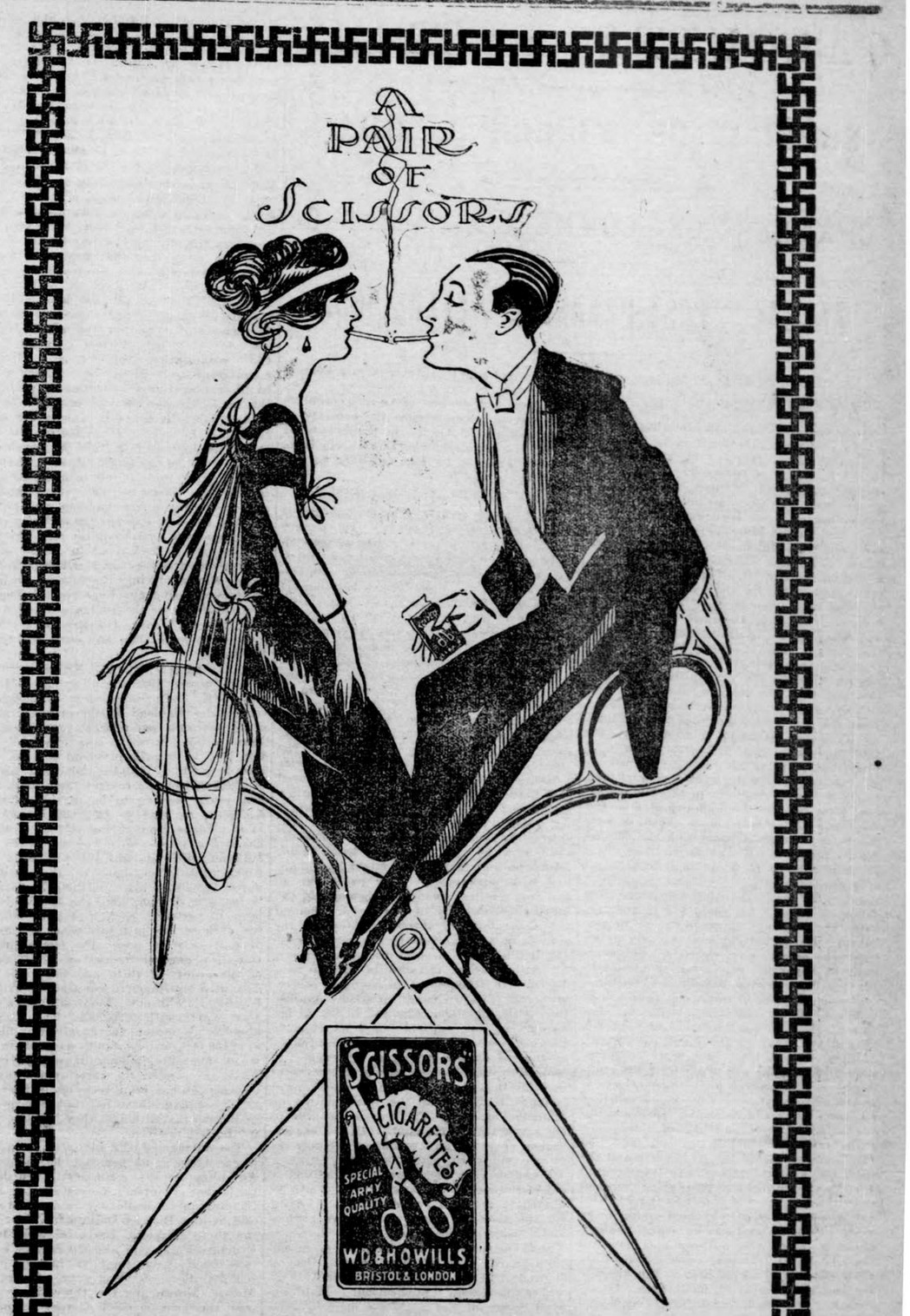
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Of 24 years fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.
A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.
The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.
NOTE.—Please ask for Testimonials.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City
(2)



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Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
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Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.
Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip annas 8, 3 doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8 Pens Repaired and Exchanged. ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 19, Nai Sarak, DELHI.
TESTIMONIALS.—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years.—Buddhi Ballab, Accountant. Nainital.
2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad.—S. G. Pillai, Munsiff, Madras Presidency.
3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more. W. F. St. Gore, Railway Sores, Iraq.

Try a Bar of Godrej's Washing Soap
and see if it is not as good as and much cheaper than the best imported soaps for washing clothes.
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Ex-Government Surplus Mechanical Transport

Suitable for all kinds of Transport work

LORRIES.

NAPIER (30 cwt.)
DAIMLER (30 cwt. & 3-4 tons.)
PACKARD (30 cwt. & 5 tons.)
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PEERLESS (3-4 tons.)

30 cwt.	3 Tons.	5 Tons.
Rs. 2,250.	Rs. 2,750.	Rs. 3,000.

IN LOT SALES AS ARRIVED TO DEPOT SUBJECT UNSOLD, OVERHAUL FOR BUYERS UNDERTAKEN BY ARRANGEMENT AND VEHICLES PLACED ON THE ROAD AT A SMALL ADDITIONAL COST ACCORDING TO THE WORK REQUIRED.

PNEUMATIC AND SOLID TYRES

NEW AND ALL OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES

PNEUMATICS		CYCLE TYRES	SOLIDS	
30x3½	820x135	26x2 3/8	720x100	720x110
30x3	895x135	26x2¼	751x100	771x100
650x65	920x120	26x2½	771x110	870x100
700x80	820x120		900x100	920x100
PRICES		PRICES	40x5	41x5
Rs. 35 each.		Rs. 15 each.	37x5	36x4
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	34x5	36x5
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.		Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	PRICES	
			Rs. 75 each.	
			Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.	

MISCELLANEOUS:

STEPNEY WHEELS	Rs. 5	each
FORD SPRINGS, ORDINARY AND REINFORCED	„ 10	„
DODGE WIRE WHEELS (WITHOUT HUBS)	„ 30	„
3-TON PEERLESS FRONT WHEELS COMPLETE WITH SOLID TYRES	„ 150	„
NEW P. & H. MOTOR CYCLE HEAD LAMPS WITH GENERATORS COMPLETE	„ 30	„
FORD CYLINDER HEAD SPANNERS	„ 1	„
„ HUB CAP SPANNERS..	As 12	„

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TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF
PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by **special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.** Enquiries Solicited.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

KERALA NEWS.

SPECIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 10.

The Kerala Special Khilafat Conference which was to have taken place on the 11th and 12th instant at Tellicherry under the presidentship of Dr. Syed Mohamad of Patna has been potsponed to the 28th and 29th instant under instructions from the president. Many illustrious leaders, both Hindu and Muslim, from this Presidency and Northern India are expected This is the first Conference since the unfortunate Moplah outbreak.

HARD LOT OF MOPLAHS.

Small-pox is raging in a virulent form throughout the district. Deaths from the disease are numerous. The lot of the poor and despised Moplah widows and children is hard indeed. Their only source of help is philanthropy from their fellow-Muslims of Bombay and Northern India. They are already feeling the pinch of poverty to an unbearable extent and lo! at this time the Government of India proposes to double the salt-tax. A very sympathetic Government, indeed! In these parts the price of salt has already gone up. The merchants do not want to wait for the discussion in the Legislative Assembly and its sanction. For them the Finance Member's statement is enough. This salt-tax will drive home the conviction to the poor man that the remedy to his ills lies in Swaraj, and that Swaraj is impossible of attainment without adopting Mahatmajee's programme of non-cooperation. This will prove a case of good coming out of evil.

THE TENANCY PROBLEM.

There is no problem which has agitated Malabar so much as the question of landlord versus tenant. This is one which has united all—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, the untouchables, the unapproachables—irrespective of caste or creed. Last Sunday, Mr. C. R. Reddy (M. L. C. of Madras) came down and spoke to a large audience on the question. It would seem that his aim was not so much a tenancy legislation as to wean away the unhappy and oppressed tenants from the sinister influences of non-cooperators. He was an apologist of Government. Little does he realise that it was the Government that stood in the way of a tenancy legislation in the past, and it is the Government that stands in its way now also. To impartial observers a settlement of this question alone will secure the peace and prosperity of unhappy Malabar. The tenants' hold on the land has to be made permanent. Those who know that the recent Moplah outbreak—and no one seriously doubts that—was due to this tenancy question should spare no pains to bring about a speedy reconciliation between the tenants and landlords.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

With the beginning of the new year the Congress Committee here has begun to show signs of activity. All work had to be suspended during the period of the Moplah outbreak. The Kerala P. C. C. has decided to hold the 2nd Kerala Provincial Conference in Palghat in April next. Preparations for it are briskly going on. The collection of money for the T. S. Fund and the enrolment of volunteers are also progressing. The P. C. C. has decided to start a tri-weekly newspaper called the "Mathrubhumi" towards the end of this month The Provincial Secretary Sjt. K. P. Kesava Menon (Barrister) is to be its Editor. The Committee has bought a printing press and registered a company called "The Mathrubhumi Printing and Publishing Company Ltd." This supplies a long-felt want in Kerala.

Last Monday evening an important function of unveiling a portrait of the first Kerala martyr was held within the grounds of the Provincial Congress Committee office.

INTERESTING SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar 9.

To-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate was engaged in hearing a sensational maintenance matter which arose out of a notice served on Mr. W. S. Thoroughgood residing in the Grand Hotel on an application made by Mrs. Thoroughgood for maintenance. The Court of Summary Jurisdiction at Lambeth issued a provisional order directing Mr. Thoroughgood to pay his wife £2 a week and 10s. a week to each of his sons and daughters. In her statement made at Lambeth she said they were married on the 20th December 1913 at Woolwich and she last saw her husband in October 1917 who was in the Royal Army Medical Corps and sailed for India with the Somerset Light Infantry. Mr. Thoroughgood stated he lived with her upto 1915 when he joined the Army, remitted money to her on different dates and asked her to join him in India which she refused. The papers with the Magistrate's observations would be sent to the original court.

ASK FOR ORIGINAL

No. 4711

GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE

SHRI BHARATA MATA TEMPLE !

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sjt. Subramania Siva has just sent me the following:—

"For some time past, it has been my earnest desire to build a Temple for Shri Bharata, Bata, ni which the devotees of our Motherland's cause may go and worship the the Great Mother, the Maha Sakthi of our blessed Bhumi, without any distinction of caste, creed or religion. Collected and concentrated thoughts on some concrete object symbolising abstract qualities attain immense power and revolve upon the man who does so and make him a Tapaswin, i.e., a man of illimitable endurance and steadfastness and therefore surely of success too. Collected and concentrated thoughts, worship and pray on Shri Bharata Mata, symbolising all the abstract phases of Indian Nationalism will rouse up the devotee to a sense of his self-respect, devotion and daring and embolden him to do what he thinks right and just, fearless of consequences.

"In this Temple, all shall have free access even into Garbagraham without any distinction of caste, creed or religion. No priest shall stand between God and Man, Mother and Son. Each shall be allowed to go and worship the deity in his or her own way.

"All around this Temple, idols will be placed of all the greatest men and women of India, universally acknowledged as such, no matter in which field their greatness lay.

"Then, I meant to raise a small village around the Temple, who shall be given free quarters, free education, free medical aid, etc., but who shall bind themselves to abide by certain conditions as regards their modes of life and conduct. Arrangements shall be made to make the village self-sufficient. I wish to see a model village set up, with people living Saintly lives, self-sacrificing truthful and bold, leading a happy life.

"With this object in view, I have purchased about seven acres of land, to start with, near Pauparapatty, a village near Dharmapuri in Selam Distict; and work has been begun in right earnest.

"So, I request my countrymen will kindly help me with their mites in this mission of mine, and enable me to do my humble quota of service to my motherland in this light of mine."

In his covering letter to me Mr. Siva writes "From the enclosed appeal, you may infer the sort of work I am doing. . . May I request you will kindly take a little trouble and collect what you can and send me to the address printed above and oblige. I understand there are some South Indians there who may not grudge to pay their mites to this affair. In the month of April or so, I myself have an idea of going on a tour throughout India, when I shall take the first opportunity to go to Bombay."

Whatever one may think about the details enumerated by brother Siva, the cause is noble and bound to, produce benefivient results. Mr. Siva is himself a Tapaswin and an ardent admirer and follower of Swami Vivekananda. Mr. Siva's success in this venture would mean that we shall have in our land at least one village without caste, creed or colour, all living as if they were members of the same family. Political side apart, the proposed venture will give a fillip to Social Reform. Hence, not only South Indians, but all should come forward to, help Mr. Siva.

I am also given to understand that Sjt. C. R. Das has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone during his tour to South.

The undersigned will be pleased to accept any contribution from sympathisers in this behalf and transmit the same to Mr. Siva.—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office,
Dadar, March, 9.

Mr. French, Principal, Engineering College, Poona, performed the unveiling ceremony of an excellent oil painting of Prof N. N. Iyengar of the College, on Saturday. The painting was prepared by the well known artist Prof S. K. Pimpalkhare. (A. P).

• • • •

A Madras, message of Mar. 10th says the new University under the Madras University Reorganisation Act will be constituted as soon as the Act recently passed receives the assent of the Governor General. It is expected that the present Senate will be dissolved either in May or June and the new Senate will be constituted within two months of the dissolution. The Senate had a meeting held last evening when a resolution appreciating the services of Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vice Chancellor was carried with acclamation. (A. P).

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tiklis as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Ant-imalarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respecta ble Chemists and the Manufactu rer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

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MOTOR BICYCLES

For Solo & Sidecar

Reliable & Efficient

FOR the short journey or the long, gruelling run over roads of varying surfaces, you can absolutely depend upon your B. S. A. Motor Bicycle. Constant endeavour has made the B.S.A. a machine of the finest quality, a machine to be relied upon at all times —always.

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT

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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY.
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A WONDERFUL BODY-BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

is the Best Medicine you can buy for
WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere
WHOLESALE
MARTIN & HARRIS,
8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists, 323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET, P. O. Box No. 166. MADRAS.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, colour, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, panchnotri etc., and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself,

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,
Opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor, MOTI BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

P. S. We recommend personal visit, as far as possible, to convince yourself. Moffusil enquiry FREE.

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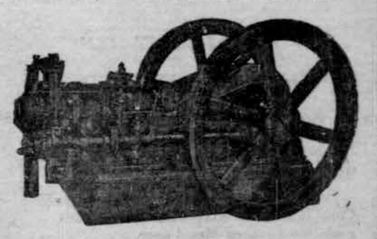
OIL ENGINES, LATHES, DRILLING, MILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, PUMPS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS, GRINDING, MOTAR AND OIL MILLS, SAW BENCHES, ROLLING MILLS, FLY PRESSES, BLOWERS, FORGES, WORKSHOP TOOLS Etc., Etc., IN STOCK.



CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000. 2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250. 250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.

IMPERIAL SPECIALS

CIGARETTES

SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs. 1,000. YOU may win Rs. 500. YOU may win Rs. 250. YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

"Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

The above prizes are offered **each month, for nine months, for the best sentences** composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows:—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS"; June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE"; August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS"; October "VIRGINIAN"; November, "TURKISH"; December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly, the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition:—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	I 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands, or **on the form appearing in this advertisement.** Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompanied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Arcadian Specials No. 1"	Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. **A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers, or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners, will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd (Incorporated in England), Post Box No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE:—

"Arcadian No. 1	Specials"	Turkish
"Arcady"		"
"Turquoise"		"
"Mentone"		"
"Imperial Specials"		Virginian
"Imperial (Magnums)	Specials"	Virginian

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. LTD

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

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They tell me that patience is a virtue. That's all very well but if these fellows would only carry a West End Watch I shouldn't be kept waiting. Nothing like a West End Watch for keeping a fellow right on time.

The watch illustrated is the
"SQUARE"B"
9-ct. Gold Rs. 95
14-ct. " " 115
18-ct. " " 130
Guaranteed Two Years.

Only one of the innumerable patterns in Gold and Silver Wrist Watches stocked by us.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

Under the guidance of eminent Ayurvedic Physicians of very wide experience and Manufacturers of Best Sastraic Medicines from the most valuable ingredients, Guaranteed, never failing in the cure of all sorts of diseases which human beings are heir to.

The Patient is requested to send us a concise description of his disease with all the symptoms in detail so that we shall be able to supply a Suitable Medicine to eradicate the disease with full instructions. Communications are treated by us Strictly Confidential and are promptly attended to.

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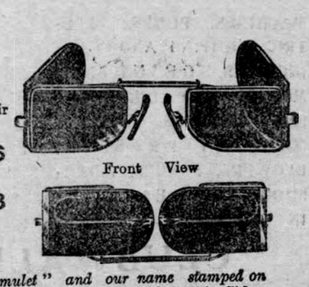

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